

In Military Power Struggle

Costa Gomes Seems Lisbon Victor

By Miguel Acoca

LISBON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, the deputy chairman of the ruling junta and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appears to have won a major struggle for power against the military junta's Coordinating Committee of the Armed Forces Movement.

The general's victory was confirmed yesterday by the announcement of a decree giving Gen. Costa Gomes complete control of the Portuguese armed forces, granting him status equivalent to that of the Premier and placing the military establishment under Gen. Antonio de Spínola, Portugal's provisional President and junta chairman.

The move clearly strengthened Gen. Spínola and moderate officers, who fear the progressive ideas of committee members, their cooperation with Communists, Socialists and liberals and their decolonization program.

One of the apparent losers, a ranking member of the progressive Coordinating Committee, said the struggle was so heated that it threatened to break out into violence during the weekend as officers who participated in the April military revolt split into a faction backing Gen. Spínola, led by Gen. Costa Gomes, and a progressive faction.

"The danger of an open clash is over," the officer said. "It was

hard going but we have reached a compromise."

At issue were control of the military services, the election of representatives to replace the Council of State officers who have become cabinet ministers and the political activities of such progressive members of the Coordinating Committee as Maj. Victor Alves, a minister without portfolio and acting deputy premier, and Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, a Marxist who was slated to become head of the military junta in Mozambique.

Maj. Melo Antunes suffered the brunt of the Spínola faction's attack, which effectively canceled his nomination to go to Mozambique as head of the government which will negotiate independence with Frelimo, the leftist liberation movement of Mozambique.

He was blackballed because of his political views, according to associates.

To demonstrate that he had the backing of many officers who took part in the April uprising which deposed the dictatorship, Gen. Costa Gomes was the first to sign a letter aimed at cutting the power of the Coordinating Committee. His signature at the top of the list made it easy to collect at least 700 other signatures, roughly half of the Armed Forces Movement membership.

One of the main points of the letter, which was widely circulated here and shown to the military attaches of a number of

embassies, was that the politicking of the committee among officers and soldiers had to stop. The letter also deplored the committee's demands for a major purge of officers who advanced their careers under the dictatorship.

The letter charged that the committee, which was not created by the Armed Forces Movement, was trying to usurp the role of spokesman for the movement in order to promote its views, which were not necessarily those expressed in the movement's program to create a democracy and to end the colonialism in Portugal's African colonies. It also accused the committee of organizing "clandestine meetings to criticize high officials."

As the movement's officers took sides, they held separate meetings here and planned strategy. Gen. Spínola took part on the side of Gen. Costa Gomes. He was said to feel that his role as provisional President lacked meaningful power because he was not really commander in chief of the armed forces, which until yesterday's decree were under the Premier and the defense minister.

The new military structure also eclipses the power of the Continental Operations Command, the territorial security command led by Brig. Gen. Orelto Saravali de Carvalho, who had sharply criticized Gen. Spínola and Gen. Costa Gomes for not joining the uprising until the last moment.

The letter made it clear that Gen. Costa Gomes and the other signers were prepared to "take drastic action" against those seeking to undercut the movement's program and pledged their loyalty to the military hierarchy and the seven-man junta.

The air force and other units were alerted and reportedly gave their backing to Gen. Costa Gomes and Gen. Spínola. But the navy, several garrisons here and draftees promised to side with the progressives on the committee and in the Cabinet of the Premier, Col. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves.

Significantly, after a compromise was reached, Gen. Costa Gomes met dissident navy officers Tuesday at a major base here. A communiqué issued yesterday stated that Gen. Costa Gomes had "discussed the political-military situation" and the "need to respect the hierarchy" with the officers. He also answered questions by the navy officers, who are traditionally more radical than those of the other services.

Throughout the in-fighting, Gen. Spínola was at a spa 150 miles from here.

The military struggle until this weekend had been between Gen. Spínola and idealistic officers like Col. Gonçalves, Maj. Alves and Maj. Melo Antunes, who became cabinet ministers in last month's crisis after blocking Gen. Spínola's choice for Premier. Now that Gen. Costa Gomes, who was involved in a number of aborted conspiracies against the ousted dictatorship, has thrown his weight behind Gen. Spínola, the balance of power has changed in favor of the provisional President and his Gaullist concept of his role and of Portugal's future.

Portuguese Troops Evacuate 3 Mozambique Border Posts

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Portuguese troops have evacuated three forward bases in northern Mozambique along the border with Tanzania, the army said today.

An unofficial cease-fire in effect for several weeks between Frelimo rebels and government troops continued to hold throughout most of the colony despite a guerrilla threat to resume the conflict, diplomatic observers said.

The army announcement said soldiers pulled out of three advance bases near the border. Depot facilities, including hospital equipment, were handed over to local residents.

The northern area of the country was once the hottest region of fighting between the 65,000 Portuguese troops here and the rebels, who have their headquarters in the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam.

In the far northern port of Porto Amelia, reports said that Frelimo rebels met with administrative officials and offered to help maintain law and order in the area until the territory achieved full independence.

The Frelimo representatives said they would protect white farmers, who have been leaving the country in increasing numbers, from harassment, the reports said.

Airline Strike Ends
LISBON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Ground engineers of the Portu-

guese national airline (TAP) ended a three-day-old strike today, a spokesman for the line said.

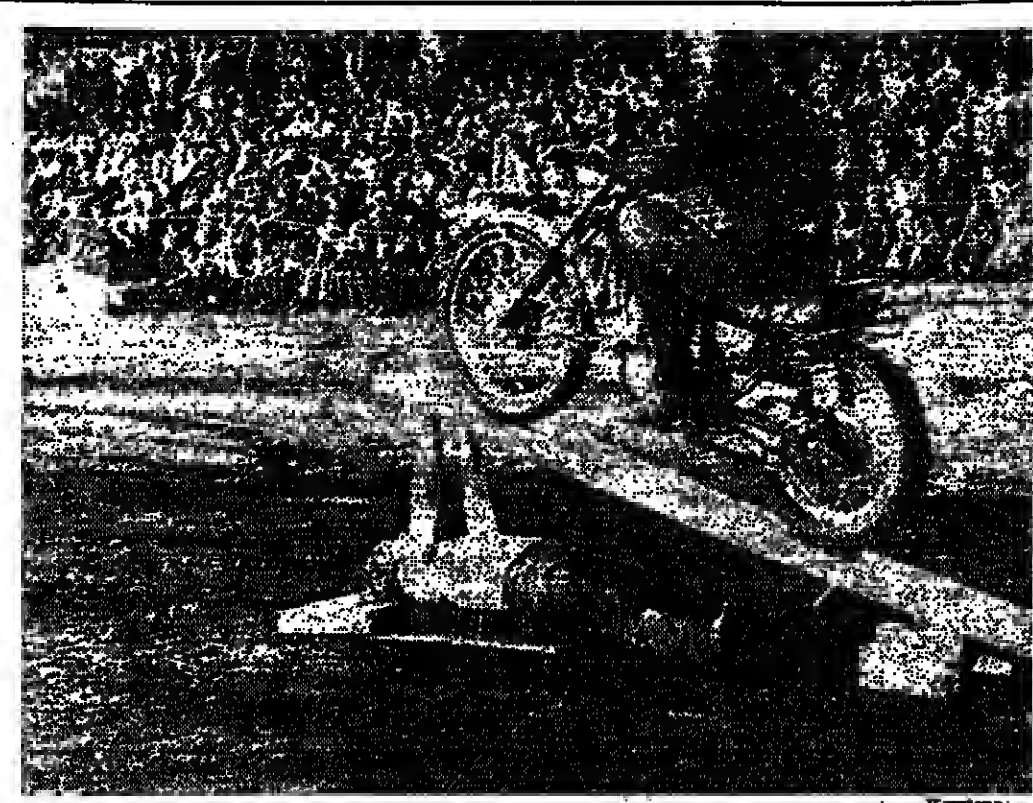
"We are back to normal," he said. "The engineers are readying planes now."

Airport officials said the engineers returned to work after talks between representatives of the 1,600-man ground-crew union and TAP and Labor Ministry officials.

Union officials did not say whether an agreement was worked out with management over the wage dispute or whether the government had decided to enforce a decision to place the company under military control, which would mean that any union member refusing an order to resume work could face court-martial.

Angola Referendum
BRUSSELS, Aug. 29 (AP).—The Angolan liberation movement Unita said today that it could not accept Portugal's proposal to organize a referendum on independence in the African territory.

Unita's foreign secretary, George Sanguin, told a Brussels news conference, "We cannot negotiate on independence, and this is why we refuse [Portuguese President] Gen. Antonio de Spínola's proposal to organize a referendum. It is out of the question. We have been fighting for 14 years for the principle of independence."



OOOH, THAT SMARTS—Norwegian stuntmen running through their paces, one of which has a motorcycle leap from a ramp held by a companion whose difficulties are compounded by the fact that he is lying on a bed of spikes.

Kissinger Assailed, Defended In Israeli Parliament Debate

JERUSALEM, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was both criticized and praised in parliament here yesterday.

Mr. Kissinger's popularity, which was high after his efforts in negotiating a cease-fire and separation-of-forces agreement between Arabs and Israelis last year, has declined here as Israeli hopes have waned that withdrawals would lead to more peaceful relations with the Arabs.

A growing number of Israelis have accused Mr. Kissinger of attempting to appease the Arabs at Israel's expense.

Some of their latest grievances—regarded as evidence of an erosion of American support for Israel—were outlined in parliament by Eliahu Landau, a deputy of the pro-American Likud party.

They included the following:

- A joint statement by the U.S. and Jordanian governments, marking the end of King Hussein's visit to Washington earlier this month, pledged consultations on a Jordanian-Israeli disengagement agreement. "Disengagement" is interpreted here as a euphemism for a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories in advance of a peace settlement.
- A joint American-Egyptian statement after Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy's visit to Washington this month spoke of resuming the Geneva peace talks and discussing the attendance of "other participants from the Middle East." The reference was obviously to Palestinian organizations, Mr. Landau said. Israel has opposed their participation in the talks.
- Before receiving Israel's acceptance, Mr. Kissinger announced at a Washington press conference that Premier Yitzhak Rabin had been invited to meet President Ford in Washington in September. Critics here said this was high-handed.

"He summoned you, Mr. Premier," Mr. Landau exclaimed, pointing to Mr. Rabin seated at the cabinet table. "He didn't invite you." Mr. Rabin chuckled.

Mr. Landau said Mr. Kissinger was seeking to press Israel into surrendering occupied territory step by step. "He is aware that he cannot destroy us with one withdrawal blow," he said. "The people will reject it."

Allan to the Defense
In defense of Mr. Kissinger, Foreign Minister Yigal Alon replied that he also regretted some of Mr. Kissinger's actions but that he nevertheless regarded him as a "true friend of Israel who manifested friendship in hours of trial." He reminded the parliament that Mr. Kissinger was the American secretary of state and that his job was to promote the interests and aspirations of the United States, not Israel.

"If we seek prospects of a political settlement in the region to be utilized, we shall not find a more faithful ally than the United States," Mr. Alon said.

There has been an increase in attempted infiltration by Arab guerrillas and guerrilla incidents in Israel. Seventeen guerrilla suspects have been arrested since Saturday.

The military command said today that an Israeli patrol in the southern sector of the Golan Heights cease-fire line shot two men of a band thought to be guerrillas trying to infiltrate.

Jerusalem Project
JERUSALEM, Aug. 29 (AP).—Mayor Teddy Kollek says the Israeli government is spending \$36 million to restore the pre-1948 Jewish quarter in Jerusalem's Arab old city and is settling 4,000 Jews there.

Mr. Kollek took the press on a tour of the quarter yesterday. He said \$23.8 million has been spent already, and the government plans to spend nearly \$6 million a year for the next two years.

Guard Charged With Selling 'Escape Kits'

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP).—A guard at the model prison of Fleury-Mérogis near Paris was arrested yesterday on charges of having sold inmates "escape kits" for 2,000 francs (\$400) a kit.

The police charged that Yvon de Loison, 27, helped in at least five escape attempts, in which two prisoners got away.

The kit, they said, contained saws, ropes and rope ladders, plus instructions on the best route out of the prison after an inmate had sawed the bars out of his cell window.

The police believe the guard was involved with outsiders.

France Reportedly Offering Sophisticated Radar to Syria

BEIRUT, Aug. 29 (NYT).—France has offered to provide Syria with sophisticated radar equipment to strengthen its defenses, according to reports in the press here today.

The daily newspaper Beirut said that the offer was made at a meeting in Paris on Tuesday between Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France.

Mr. Khaddam stopped in Paris on his way home after a visit to Washington.

Arab commentators have said that yesterday's decision by the French government to lift its seven-year-old embargo on the sale of weapons to Middle East combatants favors the Arab states.

The report in Beirut, a pro-Israel newspaper, could not be officially confirmed, but Syria is known to have shown interest in obtaining Western-made radar and electronic equipment for its air force.

Syria is generally satisfied with Soviet-built weapons, but press reports here have said that Syrian pilots consider Soviet radar to be inferior to Western-made radar.

Press sources believe that Syria may need more sophisticated radar stations to serve the Soviet MIG-23s received since the Middle East War last October.

The same sources also noted that Syria has been replacing radar stations destroyed by Israeli raids during the war.

The sources, quoting reliable information from Damascus, said that if Syria can obtain high-quality radar and electronic equipment, the efficiency of its air force could surpass Egypt's and match Israel's.

Press commentators here said that the lifting of the French embargo opened a new scope for Arab arms purchases. France can supply the sophisticated weapons the Arabs need, and the oil-producing Arab states have the funds for them.

Washington, Aug. 29 (AP).—President Ford asked Congress today for a supplemental appropriation of \$850,000, to help finance Richard Nixon's transition from chief executive to private citizen.

Of the total, \$450,000 will provide funds for transfer costs. The additional \$400,000 would pay for Mr. Nixon's annual pension of \$80,000, the salaries of his office staff and related expenses.

U.K. Braces for Unwanted And Unavoidable Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

that keeps extremists on the right and left quiet and appears to be effective.

The mood of the country is such that several ministers talked privately of dire consequences of a continued economic failure. There is genuine worry among some that serious strains could infect Britain's pleasant civility in the event inflation goes beyond 20 per cent and a sense of panic develops.

For his part, Mr. Wilson has been counting on his rather vague "social contract" with the labor unions to avoid inflationary pay claims.

What happens after a Labor victory—or one by the Tories—is a crucial political question.

Third World Prevails

World Population Conference Radically Alters UN's Plan

By Gladwin Hill

BUCHAREST, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Debate here got down literally to the problems of using a single comma and whether a word should be "would" or "should," and finally a demure woman delegate from Iran asked that such issues be settled by immediate votes.

"We haven't had a hot meal in five days," she said plaintively. "Then a British delegate suggested the use of 'could' as a compromise between 'would' and 'should.'"

After 10 days, the UN's World Population Conference last night neared the end of its pick-and-shovel work and prepared for two final days of parliamentary formalities to put a seal of approval on its findings.

The 135-nation conference's 92-point "plan of action"—a set of suggested guidelines for nations in formulating population policies—has been laboriously revised, almost line by line.

Details Not Known
Pending completion of a vast secretarial job of codification, no one was sure of the final details that had emerged from the avalanche of 340 proposed amendments to the draft plan prepared at a series of pre-conference United Nations meetings.

What was clear was that the declaration had been radically reoriented.

Its original thrust was that excessive population threatened worldwide development and that population limitation should be a major component of development policies.

As revised, population limitation was pointedly subordinated to economic and social development itself as the prime means of rationalizing population growth.

In effect, nations antagonistic or indifferent to population limitation took the industrialized nations' history of automatically declining fertility and tossed it back at them, saying, "If that way was good enough, why isn't it good enough for us?"

The change in the declaration's tone was attributable largely to the fact that the underdeveloped nations—which were less active in the original drafting process—outnumbered the advanced nations by more than two to one both in the United Nations and at this conference.

80 Million a Year
While most of the world's population growth—now approaching 80 million persons a year—is centered in the less affluent, so-called Third World nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and while some of them are concerned about excessive population and resultant depletion of capital and material resources, the debate here has shown that those nations are far more preoccupied with development.

Noting that most of the proposed amendments to the declaration had come from Third World countries, Ali Oubouser of Algeria, who presided over the principal debates, said at a news conference yesterday:

"The underdeveloped countries want to restore the paramountcy of development over the matter of negatively influencing fertility rates."

In many of their parliamentary maneuvers, the Third World countries have been supported by the Soviet-led Communist bloc, which aspires to leadership of the Third World.

The poorer countries have also received a degree of tacit support from some of the advanced nations such as Sweden, which attach much importance to economic development and have seen their own birth rates decline as development occurred.

Basic Recommendation
The draft action plan's basic recommendation is that nations strive to reduce the present 2 per cent annual world population increase to 1.7 per cent by 1985—with the reduction to be effected entirely among the developing nations, which have about two-thirds of the world's nearly four billion people.

The United States proposed a more ambitious objective—a systematic effort to attain "a replacement level of fertility, an average of two children per family, by the year 2000." But the entire trend of the conference has been away from such undertakings, rather than toward it.

The advanced countries have received an emphatic message from the Third World that it wants a far larger measure of assistance in economic development. Most of the conference's changes to date in the action plan presumably will be approved, since it will take a two-thirds vote in the final plenary sessions to block them.

Coup Backers Are Purged By Clerides

NICOSIA, Aug. 29 (AP).—President Glafcos Clerides today purged his administration of more officials appointed by the conspirators who deposed Archbishop Makarios last month.

An official announcement said that Savas Antoniou, police chief in the Makarios government, was reinstated. He took over his old post from a police officer appointed by the Greek officers of the Cyprus National Guard, a by-product of the Greek-Cypriot EOKA-B underground, who jointly overthrew President Makarios in a bloody coup July 15.

Mr. Clerides replaced another anti-Makarios man, Andrei Paristinos, who was appointed to the rebels as permanent secretary to the presidency. Mr. Paristinos was the last supporter of a coup who retained a high government post.

Mr. Clerides yesterday reinstated as foreign minister another Makarios appointee, John Christofides, who was ousted after a coup.

Mr. Clerides's purge of a pointer of the conspirators lined up to the since-reinstated Gen. Junta was seen as part of a campaign to weaken gradually the dissident EOKA-B "group" that continues to terrorize Makarios supporters in some parts of the island.

U.S. Britain Accused

ATHENS, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Ezekian Papadonou, leader of the Greek Cypriot Communist party, today accused United States and Britain supporting Turkey's claim for per cent of Cyprus's territory.

At a news conference meeting with Premier Constantine Karamanlis, the 66-year-old secretary-general of the Greek Cypriot party said: "President Glafcos Clerides told me at the breakfast in the Gen. negotiations that both British and Americans supported a takeover of 34 per cent of Cyprus land by the Turks."

"On the other hand, the Sov Union asked for the departure of all foreign troops from the island and for the Cypriots to set their problems by themselves," Mr. Papadonou said.

Athens Charge Denied

ANKARA, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The government today denied reports that Turkey had fired on Greek troops on the frontier between the countries.

The Foreign Ministry said the reports were false. Since eruption of the Cyprus crisis, Greece and Turkey had had armor and men along the 132-mile border.

Waldheim Report

UNITED NATIONS, N. Aug. 29 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that he found on his week journey to Nicosia, Ankara, Athens a strong desire on the sides to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus crisis.

He also told the Security Council that it would soon redefine the functions of UN peace-keeping forces on the island.

Mr. Waldheim reported to council in a written statement published this morning. He still in the special care unit Doctors Hospital, being treated for intestinal influenza and exhaustion.

Bonn Visit for Fimm

BONN, Aug. 29 (AP).—Foreign Minister Axel Kaunle will come to Bonn Sept. 1 to discuss bilateral questions, West German Foreign Minister said today.

Occupied With Legal Problems

Nixon, in Seclusion, Is Called Red, Fatalistic by Friends

By Howard Seelye and William Chapman

N. CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 29 (UPI)—Richard Nixon, in a seclusion since resigning presidency, is described by friends as "tired, fatalistic and occupied with his legal problems."

long-time friend said that Nixon is taking his fall from power hard but seemed to be "OK physically and mentally." Another political friend and associate who visited Nixon here a few days ago noted rumors that Mr. Nixon was suffering from major emotional problems.

There is nothing to the report he has been acting in an "odd or unusual way," the friend said.

Reluctant to Talk

Efforts to contact Mr. Nixon's aides have been largely unsuccessful, and most of the people who have been closest to him are reluctant to talk about "those who do have asked to be identified."

By old friends who stood by him during the long Watergate ordeal have not been invited and, in some cases, have been unable to talk to him on the phone.

At least five congressional aides, including one who was vacationing at home with his wife, have been unable to reach him.

Nixon called Rep. Gillespie, D-Miss., to chat with him, Rep. Montgomery said.

Nixon was not seeking any help for his personal and legal

problems and did not mention the possibility of his being prosecuted by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, Rep. Montgomery said. "The congressman described Mr. Nixon's mood as 'quiet' and 'dignified.'"

"Down in the Dumps" In Milwaukee, an aide to Rep. Glenn Davis, R-Wis., an old friend of the former President, said Mr. Nixon seemed "depressed." In a telephone conversation Monday with Rep. Davis.

Press assistant, Bob Halsey, quoted Rep. Davis as saying Mr. Nixon was "down in the dumps" and wanted to talk to old friends and see how things were.

Mr. Nixon had referred obliquely to his legal problems in a conversation with Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., according to Rep. Rostenkowski. Mr. Nixon had said he had "problems" with Mr. Jaworski and asked: "Do you think the jacks want to pick the carcass?"

Others with whom Mr. Nixon talked are Rep. Edward Hebert, D-La., and Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C.

Herbert Klein, a former communications director for Mr. Nixon and now an executive with Metromedia, Inc., in Los Angeles, said yesterday that "everyone I've talked to says that Mr. Nixon is on top of things and that he is assessing his problems realistically."

Persons who have talked to former Press Secretary Ron Ziegler quote him as saying that Mr. Nixon "is coming along fine."

Two Occasions

On only two occasions since Mr. Nixon returned to California on Aug. 9, as far as is known, has he ventured from San Clemente—once for a drive south and once for a picnic on a beach in Ventura. Both trips were soon after his departure from the White House.

Accompanying him from Washington, and serving as aides, have been Mr. Ziegler, former appointments secretary Stephen Bull, a military aide, Marine Corps Lt. Col. Jack Brennan, and a handful of secretaries and other assistants.

The Nixon's longtime personal servants, Manolo and Tina Sanchez, also are here.

A source estimated that the former President spends \$10,000 a month for mortgage payments, staff salaries and legal expenses, not counting personal living expenses.

"He has a lot of personal decisions to make—about what real estate properties to keep and other such matters," another friend said.

Offers Reported

It also has been reported that a number of employment offers have been made to Mr. Nixon, but that he has decided not to practice law.

A report being circulated in Washington indicates that Mr. Nixon will be engaged as a contributing editor to Reader's Digest at a salary in excess of \$100,000 a year.

Despite the reported fatigue, Mr. Nixon is said by close friends to maintain a schedule of physical exercise, with daily dips in the pool at his home and occasional strolls on the beach.

But there are contradictory reports concerning his condition. A friend says it is his feeling that Mr. Nixon knows what happened to him but cannot figure out why.

An explanation given for his decision to disappear from public view is that he has not made up his mind what to say about matters, particularly in view of legal complications facing him, and that he does not want to engage in small talk with friends or discuss Watergate or his resignation.

A friend who visited Mr. Nixon last week said that the former President is still trying to figure out what happened and that he is "worried about the legal problems and his future."



GRIEF FOR A FRIEND—Houston Patrolman Lee Yeoman (left) and colleagues paying their respects to Art, a police department German Shepherd killed on duty, when a shot fired at the policeman hit the dog.

U.S. Agency's Procedures Queried

Numerous A-Plant Safety Violations Cited

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—

The Atomic Energy Commission regularly finds safety violations in more than one out of three of the facilities it inspects, but it imposes a penalty in only a small fraction of even the most serious of these cases, commission records show.

For the year ending June 30, for example, commission inspectors found a total of 3,333 violations in 1,283 of the 3,047 installations they examined.

According to the commission's own definition, 98 of these charges were considered to fall in the most serious of three categories of violation and posed a health threat in that they caused, or were likely to cause, radiation exposure to employees or the public in excess of permitted limits. They involved the release of radioactive materials in the environment beyond permitted limits or were a security threat.

During the year in which inspectors found more than 5,000 violations, however, the commission imposed punishments on only eight occasions. The commission revoked the licenses of two small companies and levied civil penalties against six others totaling \$37,000.

Possible Dangers

The possible dangers inherent in these violations range from what experts believe is the extremely remote possibility of a major reactor accident, by which hundreds of thousands of persons could be exposed to lethal radiation doses, down to the less remote chance of the accidental exposure of employees working in various kinds of nuclear facilities.

"The fact that the AEC finds violations in one third of the installations it inspects is clear evidence the regulations do not work," Anthony Mazzocchi, legislative director for the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' Union, charged in an interview in his Washington office.

"These numbers are proof positive that the commission is more interested in the health of the corporation than the health of the worker."

Dr. Donald Knuth, director of the commission's regulatory division, defended the enforcement record as being consistent with the commission's philosophy of encouraging industry to be responsible for living up to safety regulations.

"By and large," Dr. Knuth said, "I think our enforcement program is effective."

Voluntary Corrections

Dr. Knuth explained that, before the commission took the admittedly rare step of revoking a license or imposing a civil penalty, it requested the corporation in question to make a correction voluntarily, and these requests usually were complied with. The 1972-74 proportion of violations to inspections was not unique. During the last five years, the commission made 10,330 inspections and found 3,704 violations with one or more violations. Civil penalties or some other sanction were imposed only 22 times.

The numbers of installations with violations, installations that were inspected and installations that were penalized have emerged from an examination of AEC records by The New York Times at a time when the United States is embarking on a drive to increase both the size and number of nuclear power plants.

1,998 Plants Planned

In the last five years, the number of nuclear plants that are operating, under construction or planned has jumped from 104 to 247. The commission's projections call for 1,000 plants to be operating in the United States within the next 25 years.

Although the commission has said that an accidental explosion is a highly remote threat to the public at large, the potential of such an event in a densely populated area has meant that the

commission has adopted increasingly stringent safety regulations.

Possible injury to the nearly 200,000 employees, the government now estimates are involved in various facets of the industry is a somewhat more likely danger.

While critics of the commission have long urged that stricter safety regulations be required, comparatively few have focused on the question of whether the AEC is adequately enforcing the regulations now on the books.

Coast Guard Differs on Yacht Hijackings

By John D. Morris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—

Congressional and Coast Guard investigators agreed yesterday that drug runners bent on hijacking yachts and other pleasure boats were a menace to mariners, particularly in the Caribbean and adjacent waters.

But a House Merchant Marine and Fisheries subcommittee failed to elicit evidence from Coast Guard witnesses to support a staff report that "literally hundreds" of boats had disappeared since 1971 and that "the great bulk of the victims were actual or suspected targets of drug smugglers."

The report was made public Tuesday by the subcommittee's chairman, Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y.

Comdr. Marshall Phillips, chief watch officer of the Coast Guard Operations Center, testified at yesterday's hearing that "only four cases of actual hijacking" had been documented in the last three years.

"But the possibility that as many as 50 more vessels may have fallen victim to hijackers or pirates cannot be discounted despite the lack of hard evidence," he added.

Another witness, Adm. Owen Siler, commander of the Coast Guard, described the drug runners as "definitely dangerous." In reply to a question by Rep. Murphy.

Kissinger Plans

Two Trips in Fall

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—

The State Department announced today that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger plans two trips abroad in October and November—one to the Middle East, the other to Asia, Russia and Italy.

Department spokesman Robert Anderson said that definite schedules have not been completed but that Mr. Kissinger expects to go to the Middle East possibly in late October for further consultations with the Arab and Israeli governments on prospects for reopening the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

Mr. Anderson said that in November Mr. Kissinger probably will visit India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Soviet Union, with a stopover in Rome to address the World Food Conference.

N.Y. Times Increases

Price to 20 Cents

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (UPI)—

The newspaper price of The New York Times on weekdays will be increased on Monday to 20 cents from 15 cents in New York City and within a 50-mile radius of the city, as well as on all of Long Island.

Arthur Ochs Subberger, publisher of the Times, said yesterday in announcing the increase that the weekday price in areas beyond the 50-mile radius would remain at the present 30 cents. The price of the Sunday edition of the Times beyond the 50-mile area will be raised to \$1, from 90 cents, effective next Sunday. The price of the Sunday paper will remain at 60 cents in the city and suburbs, and all of Long Island.

San Jose Loses

Its Accent

SAN JOSE, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP)—

The accent is off San Jose. Under public pressure, city councilmen have reversed themselves and removed the accent on the "e" in San Jose.

Last week they added the accent as a salute to the city's Mexican-American heritage.

Citizens protested that the accent would force expensive and impractical changes in typewriters, stationery, documents and signs.

They're looking for both boats and a cover, the admiral said.

In a public warning aimed to coincide with the hearing, the Coast Guard expressed concern over "the growing number of yachts that are unaccounted for in southern or western waters in the past three years." Altogether, it said, 24 vessels are missing.

Of the four known hijackings, it said, two were related to drug activities.

One of those involved in the 40-foot yacht Jamison, which was located at Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, eight months after sailing from Colombia with two Americans, including the owner, and two foreign crewmen.

Two Frenchmen "with known drug involvement" are being held for possible piracy and unlawful possession of the vessel, the Coast Guard said, adding, "They claimed the Americans gave them the yacht."

The other drug-connected hijacking occurred in Honolulu, where the yacht Kamalii was seized at gunpoint at its berth. "About 140 miles southwest of Hawaii," the Coast Guard related, "the three-man crew was put adrift on a raft without food or water." The castaways were picked up a day later by an Italian freighter and the Coast Guard intercepted the yacht and arrested three Americans.

Reinecke Judge

Delays Sentence

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 29 (UPI)—

Gov. Ronald Reagan said that the sentencing of Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke for his perjury conviction had been postponed from Friday until Oct. 1.

Gov. Reagan said that U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker in Washington had put off sentencing Reinecke until the case is reviewed. Reinecke was convicted in July by a federal jury in Washington, D.C., of lying to a Senate subcommittee investigating the ITT anti-trust case.

Gov. Reagan also said Reinecke should not step down from office until sentencing.

Turkey Vows

Poppy Controls

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—

A Turkish embassy to the United States says the renewed opium cultivation by his country will be accompanied by strict controls to prevent the crop, which is used in making heroin, from reaching criminal drug dealers.

"The principal issue is not the resumption of production but control of the product so that it does not fall into illicit hands," Ambassador Nuri Eren said.

Turkey announced recently it would start growing poppies again, ending a pact with the United States that had helped reduce the amount of illegal heroin in America.

7 Moroccans Are Shot

For Plot Against King

RABAT, Morocco, Aug. 29 (UPI)—

A firing squad has executed seven Moroccans condemned to death on charges of plotting against King Hassan II, defense attorneys said yesterday.

The seven were among political opponents of Hassan's regime who were rounded up by police on charges that they were stockpiling weapons and planning an uprising in 1973. Six of those executed were sentenced to death in January. The seventh defendant received a death sentence a year ago.

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Vietnam Herbicide Element Killed 35 Horses in Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 29 (UPI)—

Dioxin, the deadly chemical contained in a herbicide once used to defoliate forests in South Vietnam, has been identified as the agent that killed at least 35 horses and scores of other animals in Missouri.

Two young girls, one 8 and one 10, became ill because of exposure to the substance. The younger suffered such severe kidney damage that she was hospitalized for four weeks.

Identification by health scientists of the dioxin is one more step in a medical mystery that began in 1971. The exact source of the chemical, a contaminant in the herbicide 2,4,5-T, is still unknown. More than 50 horses, 70 chickens, several dogs, a dozen cats and hundreds of wild birds were killed.

Dr. Renate Kimbrough, a toxicologist at the Federal Center for Disease Control at Atlanta, said that the Missouri incident, as far as she knew, was the first in which dioxin had been identified as the cause of animal deaths and injury to humans outside of plants where the herbicide was manufactured.

Dr. Patrick E. Phillips, a veterinarian in the Missouri Division of Health, said that the Missouri incident began in May and June of 1971. Four stable areas were sprayed with waste oil to control the dust. It was this oil in which the dioxin eventually was identified.

Within two days after the spraying, sparrows and barn swallows began to die at one of the stables.

"There literally were hundreds of birds full of those dead wild birds," Dr. Phillips recalled.

Horses began to get sick, their skin erupting in ulcers. They refused to eat. Fifty-four were affected.

"As of this date, 35 of these horses have died," the state veterinarian said. "There were 12 abortions in mares of young colts."

The mares lost the colts in the summer of 1971. The horses began to die in 1972.

Then two girls who lived at one of the stables became ill with what was then an undiagnosable kidney disease. Their mother and the co-owner of the stables complained of constant headaches.

Soil samples taken in the area were the ones in which the dioxin was identified early this month. Now the four stables are safe. The soil in which the waste oil contaminated by 2,4,5-T was sprayed has been removed.

Dr. Barry Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University in St. Louis, who is a renowned environmental scientist, said that he knew of no other incident in which dioxin had been identified in deaths outside the laboratory. But it had been suspected in some field cases, he said.

A team at the laboratory in Atlanta identified the highly toxic substance after almost two years of analysis. The Atlanta center came into the case after the involvement of the two girls.

"We didn't know what we were looking for," Dr. Kimbrough said. "That is why it took so long. We thought at first it might be some kind of a nerve poison and that sent us off on the wrong track. It was a needle in the haystack."

The laboratory team found the needle, known by chemists as 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, also known as dioxin or TCDD. That substance had been suspected by many scientists as the cause of birth defects in children born in defoliated areas of South Vietnam.

Connecticut Says It Will Still Use Electric Shock

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29 (UPI)—

Connecticut corrections officials say they will continue treating sexual offenders with electric shock and hypnosis.

Commissioner John Manson called the federal government's decision to abandon such programs "ridiculous."

Mr. Manson said none of the 11 convicts treated in the state program, which is for repeated sexual attacks on children, has been charged with further sex offenses. One inmate has been out of jail for a year, and the 10 others have been free for an average of six months, he said.

The inmates, who volunteer for the program, watch slides of nude women and children, state officials said. There are no shocks when the slides of women are shown, but when children's pictures are flashed on the screen, the inmate receives electric shocks in the genital area.

A hypnotist then puts the inmate through an imaginary sexual experience with a child in which fear and terror are induced. Both processes are repeated until the inmate no longer associates sexual pleasure with children.

Price of Bread Hits 60 Cents.

IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (UPI)—

The average price of bread in the New York area went up one cent more today, setting a record during the last year, the price of a white bread six-ounce loaf hit 60 cents.

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Fire Chief Rules Out Bomb

Chattanooga Blast Kills 1, Injures 13

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 29 (AP).—Half a downtown block was left in rubble today after an explosion, which killed at least one person, ripped through a ghetto area.

Kenya Renominated

NAIROBI, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—President Jomo Kenyatta, about 85, has been nominated as the only candidate for October's presidential election. He is assured of election to his third five-year term.

At least 13 persons were injured. "I can confirm that they found at least one body in the rubble," said police Sgt. Ronald Burnett. "That's all I know right now." The victim, a man, was not immediately identified.

The body was discovered as workmen began searching the rubble of four buildings which were destroyed by fire following the early morning blast. Flames from the burning rubble had kept firemen and policemen from beginning a thorough search for victims.

None of the known injured was hurt critically.

There were 20 customers at a nearby restaurant at 3:30 a.m., the time of the blast, and one customer said many of them were hurt.

"I'm sure that it was not a bomb, but I don't know just exactly what caused it," Fire Chief Harry Jett said of the blast.

The four buildings which were destroyed, as well as most of those surrounding it, were combined business and residential structures.

The blast destroyed two night clubs, a church and a barber shop.

Near the blast scene, autos parked in the street were severely damaged by flying bricks and other debris. A pile of bricks smashed a new Cadillac down to its wheel hubs.

All up and down Ninth Street, a main artery in the downtown area, store windows were broken. Across the street from the blast, every window was blown in the front of a three-story apartment building.

Broken liquor bottles from several liquor stores in the area were strewn about. Policemen patrolled the area to keep looters away.

Chile Plans Trial For Top Aides of Allende Regime

SANTIAGO, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—A group of former government ministers and supporters of the late President Salvador Allende will soon be tried on charges ranging from corruption to high treason, reliable sources said here.

The sources said that the state had almost finished compiling its evidence but had not yet set the trial date.

Some of the group, including the former secretary-general of the Chilean Communist party, Luis Corvalan, could face the death penalty, they added.

Others facing trial include former Economy Ministers Sergio Bitar, Jose Cademartori, Fernando Flores and Carlos Matas, former Foreign Ministers Clodomiro Almeyda and Orlando Letelier.

Most of them were arrested shortly after the military overthrow of Mr. Allende's leftist coalition government last Sept. 11.



IT HAPPENS—Photographers will make, and photo editors will publish, pictures such as this: two lion cubs posed as bookends at a zoo near San Francisco.

First Break in 6 Years

Rains Raise Hope in Sahel Drought

LAGOS, Aug. 29 (AP).—Heavy rains—even floods—are sweeping parts of the west African famine zone, the first real break in the region's catastrophic six-year drought.

Relief agencies say rainfall appears to be "closer to normal" throughout the region than at any time in recent years.

But some fear the rains, which run from June through September, may yet fizzle out and result in widespread crop failures.

This would mean another critical year of acute food shortages across the sub-Saharan belt which runs through parts of Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad.

How well the rains have performed will not be known until the harvest in late October, when crop production can be gauged.

"Even if the drought is broken, continued relief will be required for at least another year," according to a UN relief worker.

Meanwhile, relief agencies are using planes, trucks and trans-Saharan caravans in the struggle to feed millions of near-starving Africans until the hoped-for harvest.

The rains have disrupted land transport and isolated villages in

many areas by wiping out west Africa's primitive network of dirt roads and desert tracks.

A U.S. food airlift, launched in June, is still under way, ferrying grain to remote outposts in hard-hit eastern Mali.

Huge C-130 cargo planes, which performed similar missions last year, already have flown more than 4,000 tons of food from Bamako, Mali's capital, to Gao, Goudam and Timbuktu.

U.S. airlifts are also expected to be mounted soon to assist sand-swamp Mauritania and Chad, where relief officials report "very serious medical and nutritional problems."

U.S. financial aid is being used to mobilize about 3,000 camels in the region to carry 5,000 tons of food to outlying areas.

Truck caravans across the Sahara have been organized by the United States and the UN Office of Sahelian Relief Operations to deliver food to Mali and Niger from Algeria.

An international relief effort has moved 500,000 tons of grain—more than a third of it from the United States—through west African ports since March.

U.S. food aid granted to the region since 1972 totals 600,000

tons of grain, valued at more than \$121 million.

A multidonor mission led by OASO will tour the devastated region later this year to make assessments of food needs for the 1974-75 crop year.

But, even if the drought is broken this year, relief workers point out, future problems facing the vast, sandy wilderness are staggering.

Some estimates have put the death toll as high as a million, although many relief agencies in the field consider that figure wildly exaggerated.

Most officials say communications are so poor that there is no way of knowing exactly how many have perished in the long drought.

Hundreds of thousands of cattle, goats and sheep have died, but again statistics are little more than guesswork.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that more than 3.5 million cattle, worth about \$400 million, died in 1973 alone.

It is estimated that at least 25 per cent of the cattle herds in the six worst-hit nations perished, with the bovine death toll soaring to 80 per cent in some areas.

Hundreds of thousands of refugees—again no one really knows how many there are—sit in squalid camps, almost totally dependent on food from abroad for survival.

Estimates on hard-core refugees range from a conservative 250,000 to as many as five million.

The nomads, particularly the Tuaregs, the famed "blue men" of the Sahara, are among the worst off.

While farmers can hope to return to the soil and rebuild their crops, the nomads, entirely dependent on their herds of cattle and goats for survival, have lost everything.

NATO Planning Sea Maneuvers

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization will hold a major sea exercise during the second half of September, the organization announced today.

The two-week maneuver, named Northern Merger, will involve land, sea and air forces from nine of the 16 NATO members and take place in the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea, English Channel and adjacent land areas.

The countries taking part will be Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Britain and the United States.

The exercise is being held in response to a charge of being absent without leave.

Thais Act to Cool Labor Agitation

BANGKOK, Aug. 29 (AP).—Thailand changed its labor law Tuesday, loosening curbs on worker organizations and speeding up grievance procedures in an effort to cool down widespread strikes and unrest.

Interior Minister Luang At-tasith Sittithumrorn, head of a top-level committee that has been studying the law, warned yesterday that strict action would be taken against violators.

The new regulations require that negotiations begin within two days instead of 21 after workers submit demands to management. Workers are forbidden to strike or management to close down during the first eight days of negotiations. If no progress is made in the first three days a Labor Department mediator is to step in. After the eight days the two sides may enter binding arbitration.

Mathias Bjarnason, minister for fisheries in the eight-man coalition of four Progressives and four Independents said Tuesday: "The main role of our new government will be to extend Iceland's fisheries limits to 200 miles not later than the autumn of 1975."

In September, 1974, Iceland decided unilaterally to widen the limit from 12 to 50 miles, sparking a "cod war" with Britain and, to a lesser extent, West Germany.

Mrs. Gandhi Moves to Tighten India's Control Over Sikkim

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Sikkim, the tiny Himalayan protectorate that has gone through political turmoil during the last two years, will virtually become part of India after the government gets a constitutional amendment bill approved by Parliament next week to provide representation for Sikkim in Parliament. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who made the decision at a cabinet-level meeting today, also called in the opposition party leaders, for their support. The bill was readily backed by most of the opposition leaders, although a few expressed apprehension about possible hostile reaction from China.

China has condemned India's recent maneuvers in Sikkim that have reduced the powers of the ruler, Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal, and enabled the pro-Indian Congress party in Sikkim to gain control of the newly formed legislative assembly. Further, an Indian official now is administrator of Sikkim, which is situated between India and Chinese-controlled Tibet.

An official spokesman denied that the move was intended to make Sikkim an "internal part of India." He said that the Indian government was merely responding to "urgent requests from the Sikkim government" seeking closer links with the economic, social and political institutions of India.

"India does not intend to affect or dilute in any way the distinct personality of Sikkim," the spokesman added.

India's move to tighten control over Sikkim began when the Chogyal started to assert his independence a few years ago. In an attempt to break away from ties with India under a 1950 treaty, the Chogyal had quarreled with Indian-nominated prime ministers and had also sought foreign economic assistance to develop Sikkim.

Last year, the Chogyal handed over Sikkim's administration to an Indian official who was named as the chief executive.

The Chogyal also allowed a free election to the Legislative Assembly that resulted in the defeat of his supporters.

The assembly recently passed a resolution seeking participation in Indian political and economic systems. India already has been made responsible for Sikkim's

Deserter Claims U.S. Seized Him On Canadian Soil

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 29 (AP).—A U.S. Army deserter was arrested at the Canadian border by American customs officials, who claim he was on international soil.

But the deserter's lawyer says he can produce half a dozen witnesses and a newspaper photograph that prove his client was in Canada.

The deserter, who is named in the newspaper as "John Doe," was arrested at the border of the United States, where he was working as a carpenter.

An Army spokesman at Fort Lewis said Mr. Anderson was being held pending investigation of a charge of being absent without leave.

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Black Population In U.S. Colleges Lags Despite Gains

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP).—Despite large gains in the percentage of blacks in the student bodies of American colleges and universities, the percentage of blacks in the total population, according to a Foundation study.

A 350-page report made this week "disputes the popular belief that blacks and Spanish-speaking Americans have a high enrollment gap with students, a foundation spokesman said.

Blacks made up 6.5 per cent of the undergraduates and 2.9 per cent of the graduate students in 1970, while the population constituted 11.1 per cent of the total U.S. population, the report said.

In 1960, 5.3 per cent of undergraduates and 2.9 per cent of the graduate students were black, it said.

The number of blacks enrolled in colleges and universities rose between 1960 and 1970 from 420,000 to 638,000. But there also was a surge in white enrollment, from 2,734,015 to 6,388,244.



Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal

economic development, defense, foreign affairs and internal security. With the extension of parliamentary jurisdiction, Sikkim will become virtually equal to any of India's 21 other states, although it will retain some autonomy.

Samuel Hepburn Dies; Ex-Head of Salvation Army

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP).—Commissioner Samuel Hepburn, 73, former national commander of the Salvation Army, died yesterday in a hospital after suffering a heart attack.

A native of Manchester, England, Commissioner Hepburn served in the Salvation Army for 50 years and headed it for five years, acting as the group's national spokesman and chairman of the national policy-making body, the National Conference.

He held the post of national commander from 1966 until retired here in April 1971.

Bishop Andrzej Wronkiewicz, 77, auxiliary bishop of Wrocław, died today, the first of the Polish Episcopate.

Wyland F. Leadbetter, 67, former president of American Urological Association died yesterday after a short illness. He was chief of urology at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston for 17 years.

Gerhard C. Arenstorf, 49, of Nashville, Tenn., who was one of the best young mathematicians in the world, was killed yesterday in a fall from a tree in his back yard.

Mr. Arenstorf last traveled to East Germany in 1968, the second place on a first U.S. team to participate in the International High School Mathematical Olympiad.

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Military Presence at Issue

U.S. Korean Role Is Debated As Park Crackdown Spreads

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Against a backdrop of political unrest here, the presence of American forces in South Korea has become a controversial issue. The debate—both here and in Washington—is over whether the presence of 38,000 soldiers and their families is necessary to protect the United States' interest in the Korean peninsula and to maintain the American intention of fulfilling defense treaty obligations to South Korea.

Critics in U.S.

On the other hand an increasing number of U.S. congressmen and other critics of President Nixon, such as Sen. Edwin Muskie of Maine, the former U.S. ambassador to Japan, say the United States could become embroiled in a war not in its interest and that it troops here support a politically repressive government.

South Korean officials vigorously defend the need for the troops. They say that if the Americans were withdrawn, the North Koreans might miscalculate and start a war. They also assert that the Americans make up for South Korean deficiencies and thus maintain a balance of power.

The North Koreans are equally vigorous and a good bit more brutal in demanding the removal of all American troops from South Korea, pointing out that their Chinese allies have long since departed. The Communists con-

ced that the Americans here are a source of tension and potential conflict and an obstacle to peace in Korea.

The U.S. forces are under the command of Gen. Richard S. Ewell and 16 other generals and admirals. Part of that top-heavy command structure is a leftover from Korean war days, part is from the political requirements of the mission here and part reflects the role of American generals as commanders and advisers of South Korean forces.

It is an open secret that the United States has tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea, although the official policy, as everywhere, is to neither confirm nor deny that. Military officials here have two security concerns about the weapons: that they might be overrun and captured by North Koreans or seized and used aggressively by South Koreans.

Military officials said the 28th Air Defense Brigade and its 80 F-4 Phantom fighters are the most important American forces here since they help to offset North Korean air superiority. The brigade also has crucial communications and control functions. But the remainder of the U.S. forces have primarily political rather than military significance, especially when the relative strength of South Korean forces is measured.

The South Koreans have an army of 600,000 men, plus a marine corps numbering 20,000, according to the authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. The North Korean Army numbers 400,000.

Vietnam Veterans

The South Koreans also have experience as a number of their officers fought in Vietnam. The North Koreans have not fought since the Korean War ended in 1953. In addition, South Korean reserves and militia vastly outnumber those in North Korea.

The North Koreans, however, have an edge in armor, which American officers said was not important in Korea's mountainous terrain, and in artillery, which does make a difference because the Communists have more guns with longer ranges.

In the air, the North Koreans have an advantage in both the number and performance of their aircraft. They have 45,000 men in the air force and 600 combat aircraft, including about 120 Russian MIG-21 jet fighters. The South Korean Air Force of 25,000 men has only 200 combat aircraft, including 26 Phantoms.

In this situation, American military officials said, U.S. forces could be withdrawn without upsetting the military balance. If four conditions were met:

- If the withdrawal were not hasty and were done after full consultation with the South Koreans and negotiations with the North Koreans. The United States would like to get a non-aggression guarantee from North Korea and its Chinese and Russian allies.
- If a \$1.5-billion modernization plan for the South Korean forces were completed. It is running about \$287 million behind schedule as Congress has lagged on appropriating funds.
- If the South Koreans were trained to take over the weapons and equipment of units such as the air defense brigade and learned to operate its sophisticated communications equipment.
- If the South Koreans improved their command and control capabilities. Some contend that the only way that will happen is for the Americans to leave so the South Koreans can run things for themselves.

A Million Demonstrators

SEOUL, Aug. 29 (AP).—More than a million South Koreans today demonstrated across the country for the 10th straight day against Japan and North Korea over the recent assassination attempt against President Park.

This was the biggest turnout for a single day since the demonstrations began Aug. 19.

CIA Said to Pay Captive Thais

BANGKOK, Aug. 29 (AP).—The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has deposited nearly \$3 million in Thai banks to cover the full back pay of Thai "volunteer" soldiers soon to be released from captivity in Laos, government sources reported today.

The Pathet Lao are reported to be ready to release about 40 Thai mercenaries and an American civilian, and the Laos government is ready to free its 10th Vietnamese prisoners in a exchange scheduled for Oct. 15.

Nearly 20,000 Thai mercenaries recruited, supported and paid by the CIA—fought for the royal Lao government before the Laos peace agreement in February, 1973.

France Acts to Ease Service for Soldiers

PARIS, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—French Defense Minister Jacques Chirac today announced measures aimed at improving conditions of service for France's thousands of young conscripts. The measures include the lifting of a ban on more than 200 publications barred from the barracks, an improved system of pay and of short-term passes and a reduction in the number of youths exempted from military service.

Belgium Ousts 105 Pakistani Workers

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29 (AP).—About 105 Pakistanis were expelled from Belgium yesterday by the police. The police said they were a roundup of illegal immigrants, arrested yesterday, were put on a plane for Pakistan. Officials said an estimated 500 Pakistanis have entered Belgium recently in the hope of securing work permits following a government amnesty earlier this month at regularized the status of illegal workers. But the amnesty applied only to workers who entered Belgium before April 1.

Bonn Security Chief Admits He Gave Red Spy Clearance

BONN, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The chief of West Germany's security office, Guenter Nollau, admitted today that he had given a Communist spy for an official government post despite a "rumor uncertainty" about his background.

The parliamentary commission trying to learn how East German spy Guenter Nollau penetrated the West German government in 1949 and was later named personal assistant to former Chancellor Willy Brandt. Mr. Brandt resigned as chancellor in May after Nollau had been unmasked. The 49-year-old man and his wife are still being held in West Germany.

Mr. Nollau was questioned by a commission today about three conversations with Herbert Wehner, Social Democratic parliamentary party leader, between the end of last year and February this year, but he affirmed that he had kept no notes of what was said.

The anti-government magazine "Stern" alleged today that Mr. Nollau was under suspicion of having furthered Guenter's espionage activity. Mr. Wehner issued a public statement of-

tering to appear before the commission personally.

Mr. Nollau told the commission that Guenter was the subject of the three conversations he had with Mr. Wehner.

Guenter became a personal assistant to Mr. Brandt on Dec. 1, 1972, and was officially appointed to the post after a routine security clearance on June 1, 1973. Before that he had served three years in the Economic Department of the Chancellery.

Mr. Nollau denied that any influence had been brought to bear on the security bureau during the processing of Guenter's clearance.

He agreed that his bureau's records showed that Guenter had worked for the Communist East German publishing house Volk und Wissen before he came to the West, ostensibly as a refugee, in 1954.

But this aroused no suspicion, he said, since Volk und Wissen was not listed in the bureau's central registry as a front for espionage. He agreed that a Communist woman spy arrested in 1961 had also been associated with the publishing house but said the connection had been overlooked.



ARMS HAUL—The submachine gun held by this policeman in Baltimore is one of about 2,000 weapons turned in since police offered a \$50 bounty for each usable firearm turned in to them. The program began Friday; so far it has cost \$100,000.

Turkish Storms Kill 15

ANKARA, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—At least 15 persons died today in the Taurus mountains of Southern Turkey as violent storms caused flash floods.

Cosmos-674 Launched

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-674, another in its series of unmanned earth satellites, this said.

Saigon Units South of Hue Are Attacked

Communist Forces Shift to the North

SAIGON, Aug. 29 (AP).—Heavy fighting erupted for the first time in several months near the old imperial capital of Hue on the coast north of Danang, the Saigon command reported today.

Government forces have been preoccupied for six weeks with enemy attacks south of Danang. Yesterday, the center of pressure shifted when North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces slammed nearly 2,000 rounds of shells into a string of government positions guarding Highway 1, about 15 miles southeast of Hue, then followed up with infantry assaults, the Saigon command said.

Lt. Col. Do Viet, deputy chief spokesman for the command, said the fighting was about four miles from Highway 1, the principal north-south highway in South Vietnam that leads to Saigon.

Col. Viet said the positions hit included the headquarters of a government militia battalion, two militia companies and three squad-size outposts, each manned by about a dozen soldiers. The total government force numbered about 400 men, he said.

Initial reports from the Saigon command said five government soldiers were wounded and about 50 were missing.

The command said 129 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in the fighting yesterday. Col. Viet confirmed reports that at about the same time the fighting was going on, an estimated

For Some Norwegians, Taxes Take Total Income—And Then Some

OSLO, Aug. 29 (WP).—Norwegian factory owner Gunnar Nilsen will pay 145 per cent of his total income in taxes this year. He is one of approximately 2,000 Norwegians who will have to dip into their assets to pay taxes higher than their yearly income after a tax law change last year.

"I guess I shall pay that kind of taxes as long as there is anything left of my fortune," Mr. Nilsen said. "But I think it is just too bad."

A shipowner who was a member of the advisory State Tax Board resigned in protest when he found that his tax this year would be around 125 per cent. "I cannot demand morality in tax questions when the state does not bother about such morality," he said.

Until January, the law stipulated that no person should pay more than 80 per cent of income. The Socialist majority in parliament, made up of the Labor party and the Socialist Alliance, abolished that rule.

In the highest income brackets, the tax is 80 per cent. In addition, there is a tax on assets, whether property, shares or money held at home or abroad. This tax amounts to 2.6 per cent a year and comes on top of the income tax.

For persons with relatively large holdings and relatively low incomes, this combination pushes them above 100 per cent of income.

The Labor party is preparing next year's budget, to be presented in October, and there are expectations that the 80 per cent rule will be reintroduced.

ed 1,000 disabled veterans and civilians demonstrated not far from the battlefield for jobs and benefits they asserted were overdue.

Combat, Paris Daily, To Cease Publishing

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP).—Combat, the daily newspaper of which Albert Camus was co-founder, will cease publication with tomorrow's editions, it was announced today.

The morning newspaper, which first appeared following the liberation of Paris in 1944, could not continue because of financial difficulties, publisher Jean-Marc Smadja said. The newspaper was one of France's liveliest and best read in the years following World War II. Internal policy arguments led to departures by staff members and in recent years its circulation has been limited.

Philippines Seizes 57 as Subversives

MANILA, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The Defense Department said yesterday that 57 alleged Communists have been arrested for smuggling in arms and manufacturing explosives.

Describing the smuggling operation as the biggest in recent years, the department said that 38 persons, among them three college professors and two writers, had been seized during the last three months. It said 19 others were being held on charges of making explosives.

The department added that clandestine anti-government activities were continuing and that measures were being taken to cope with them.

It said that recent searches had unearthed materials for the manufacture of explosives, along with subversive documents, in two business establishments and seven residences around Manila.

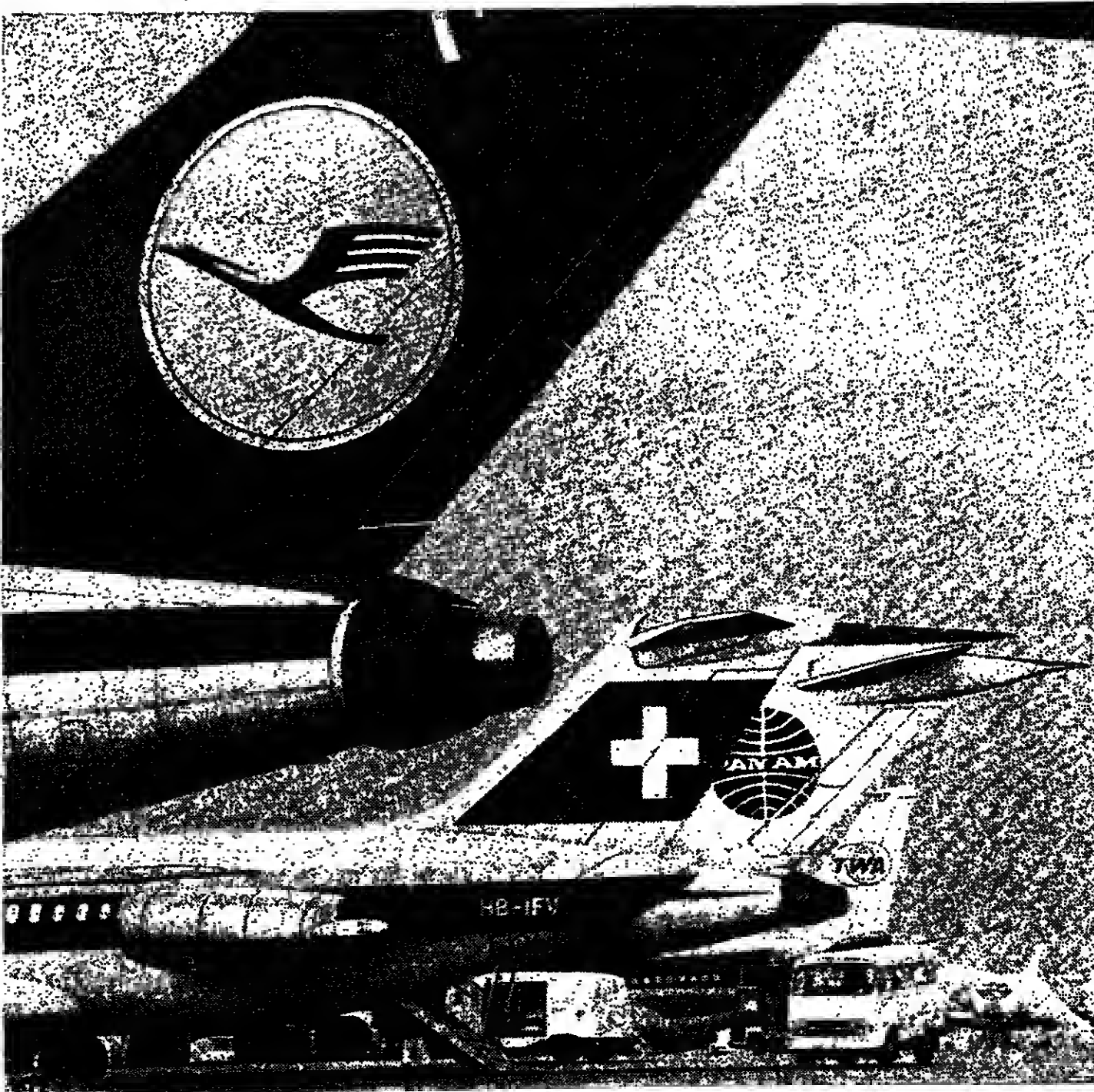
The department said sabotage teams had apparently been formed by anti-government elements for operations in outlying regions. These are being trained somewhere in Manila, it said.

During the last two years, encounters with the new People's Army, as the military arm of the Communist party is called, have been reported in Isabela, Bataan, Panay and Samar Provinces.

Philippine Town Falls

MANILA, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Moslem rebels have occupied Balabagan, a town of 26,000 persons in the southern Philippines, and repelled a government drive to retake it. Manila newspapers said today.

You start making distinctions the more you fly.



Lufthansa
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BELGIUM

The King Saves the Day
For Ardennes Ham Fanciers

By Jan Sjöby

ARLON, Belgium (CET).—Earlier this year the King of the Belgians pronounced and signed a decree that will endear him to fans of Ardennes ham for generations to come. He applied appellation contrôlée protection to the term "Ardennes ham" and declared that no ham by that name may be produced or marketed in his nine provinces unless it meets with a number of rigorous requirements. Among them:

• It must have originated in the Luxembourg province or in one of 10 specifically named outlying districts.

• It must have been salted and smoked according to the millennial-old traditions of the hilltop farmers and hog butchers of the Belgian High Ardennes. Not an inch, not a millimeter of leeway is allowed for industrial shortcuts such as artificial flavoring and coloring, saline injections or pressure smoking.

Hog farmers in the Ardennes are fighting with relief as are consumers of that precious ham. Both categories have been swindled for ages by cheap imitations of an inimitable product. "The movement demanding legal protection had been gathering steam since the early 1960s."

"We are going to try to make King Baudouin's decree stick internationally, through economic and diplomatic channels," said Mireille Vanhemmen, spokeswoman for the semi-official Belgian Quality Control Board and one of the tough lobbyists behind the new law. "We want everyone, everywhere, to be able to buy a smoked Ardennes ham, knowing for sure that he gets the real thing."

In the past, according to nasty, undocumented, but reasonably accurate rumors, some 90 per cent of the so-called jambon d'Ardennes came from outside the Ardennes. The villains have not been, reportedly, Dutch, Flemish and French.

Ardennes ham has been produced for as long as there has been man.



Ardennes hams—with Belgian sausages.

days, and that it has been fed on primarily barleycorn, not fishmeal or whatever happens to be the cheapest protein on the market that day.

"I suppose my establishment is rather typical for the High Ardennes," he went on. "One of my brothers raises the pigs, another brother runs the slaughterhouse. I am link No. 3 in the family chain, taking care of the processing procedures."

"He doesn't rub his hams with salt and spices," Mr. Hecker interjected. "He massages them."

Mr. Slachmuyder continued. "Six months from a pink raw ham to a near-black jambon d'Ardennes, including slow salting, slow smoking in an open chimney with beechwood sawdust glowing at the bottom, and periods of drying and 'recuperation.' The loss in weight is between 40 and 45 per cent, as water evaporates."

But the end product is, we believe, acceptable.

Mr. Hecker estimates that only a small percentage of Ardennes ham is exported, mainly to France and Germany. "The Americans tend to turn lyrical when they try it," said Dr. Hecker, "but they can't take it back home, due to American import regulations, rigid to the point of the ridiculous."

An informer, who asked to remain anonymous, reported that a fair number of Ardennes hams "happen" to make their way through to American tables. The trained shepherd dogs of the U.S. Customs are programmed on hash and heroin, not on jambon d'Ardennes.

A note to the consumer: Ardennes ham is served in the plush places in the Ardennes (and there is a remarkable number of plush places in that end of the world, generally considered hillbilly country) straight, repeat straight, in carbon paper-thin slices on fine china, with a knife and a fork. No trimmings, no green salad, no scrambled eggs. Don't repeat don't, ask for mustard or ketchup.

In a European grocery store, a shopper is advised to look for a triangular label with a "T" for Belgium. Quality Control—Appellation Contrôlée at the base. Local gourmets tend to agree that a Moelle, a Bordeaux or a Bourgogne of best vintage goes well with the ham.

OPERA IN ITALY

The Sienese Pay a Tribute
To Spontini With 'Milton'

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy, Aug. 29 (CET).—This year, the 200th anniversary of the birth of Gaspare Spontini has already inspired several important Italian revivals of the composer's major operas: "La Vestale" on the Italian radio, "Fernando Cortes" at La Fenice in Venice, and "Agnes di Hohenstaufen" at the Maggio Musicale in Florence.

As the first opera production of the annual week-long festival, Siena's Accademia Chigiana chose to present (in concert form) a still rarer Spontini work: his one-act "Milton," first given in Paris in 1804, three years before "La Vestale."

After its initial Parisian success, "Milton" was promptly translated into Italian by Luigi Balocchi, who replaced the spoken dialogue with recitative secco. It was this version—with nearly all the recitatives cut—heard in Siena Tuesday night. Practically speaking, the opera consists of nine numbers: solo arias, duets, trios, a quartet, and—as finale—a quiet which engages all the singers in the piece.

Though hardly corresponding to the historical facts of the life of the great 17th-century poet, the libretto by Joly and Dieulafant is both charming and cogent. We see the poet, old and blind, in hiding after the Restoration. His daughter is in love, requited, with the poet's young reader, actually a royalist agent. The agent's identity is revealed, but love triumphs, and everyone—including the Cromwellian poet—is forgiven and happy.

Spontini's music for this brief

work has all the elegance, nobility and skill of his later, more grandiose operas; but it also has an unusually romantic, lyrical tinge. The blind poet's "Hymn to the Sun," with its delicate horn solo in the introduction, suggests "Sombre Furtif" from Rossini's "William Tell" and the melodies at times have a Bellinian sweetness. Another high point is Milton's song to nature, with its pining, pastoral accompaniment.

The work was sung by a young and generally promising cast. Alessandro Cassis, the baritone who filled the title role, has an attractive voice, though he does not yet use it with ease or style. His rhythm was often uneasy and his intonation had a tendency to sag, especially in the few pages of recitative. The tenor, Paolo Barbaresi, sang with greater fluency and was well partnered by Miwako Matsumoto, who played Emma, the poet's daughter. A student orchestra from Bulgaria was used. In the hollow acoustics of the crypt of San Domenico, it was hard to judge the musicians. They did a creditable job, however, and were sensitively conducted by the young American Cal Stuart Kellogg, a gifted student of the Chigiana's conducting course.

Other students in the course opened the evening with two rare Cherubini overtures (one apiece). Lorenzo Muti managed to indicate some of the richness of the "Gimlo Sabino" overture; Massimo de Bernat made more of the equally interesting "Demofonte."

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—Three Degrees will be at the Olympia on Sept. 3 at 9:30 p.m. Guitarist Jimmy Gouley and bassist Michel Goudard are at the Bilboquet every night starting Sept. 3 and bluesman Memphis Slim is appearing nightly at the Trois Mallets.

LONDON—Vic Damone is headlining the Palladium for one more week.

LEIPZIG—Continuing their East German tour, the Golden Gate Quartet are scheduled for a concert on Sept. 1.

HELSINKI—The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at the Hotel Restaurant Pikaripet through Sept. 7.

NORTHERN DENMARK—Singer Nat Russell will be at the Kystens Perlen for two weeks starting Sept. 1. The site is on the northern coast of Denmark, overlooking Helsingborg, Sweden.

AMSTERDAM—The rock group Nazareth will be at the Concertgebouw on Aug. 31 at 8:15 p.m. and the following day Indian Summer will be at the Olympic Stadium from noon to 5 p.m.

TILBURG, Holland—The French jazz group René Franc and his Bootleggers will appear at the Storyville Jazz Club on Sept. 6.

This week's top singles records are, in the United States: "Tell Me Something Good" by Rufus and "You're Having My Baby" by Paul Anka; in Britain: "When Will I See You Again" by Three Degrees.

FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

What's on Tap for Paris Theaters

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Aug. 29 (CET).—The 1974-75 Parisian theatrical season is about to begin and on its eve good resolutions and gaudy promises are being made.

The government-subsidized theaters, due to the revisions and reforms announced by Michel Guy, secretary of culture, will go through a transition period with many directors changing posts. PARIS will more exchanges of artists between Paris and other cities, and with more invitations going to visiting foreign companies. In the case of commercial playhouses, French dramatic artists will dominate.

At the Odéon—under the auspices of the Comédie-Française—centennial main auditorium will witness the "Maison de la Femme" (directed by Robert Hossein), Racine's "Iphigénie" (directed by Jacques Destoop), Molière's "Le Céléstine" (directed by Jacques Deschamps), Molière's "Le Fâché" (directed by Jean-Louis Thamin), Gabriel Utrou's dramatization of Dostoevsky's "L'Idiot" (directed by Michel Dufrenoy) and Jean Poltre's latest play, "L'Impromptu de Marigny," directed by Jacques Charron.

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The Théâtre de la Ville is to begin its season with Arthur Honegger's "The Creation of the World" and "Other Business" (directed by Jean Mercure) has translation of it and is staging. The other adaptations to its repertoire are Leconte de Lisle's "Turcaret," Chekhov's "Sevastopol," and Brecht's "Die Kleinbürgerhochzeit."

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The Festival d'Automne—running from October to December—will now have as its manager Alain Valère. Its program includes 10 plays in five theaters: Calderon's "Le Grand Magasin" at the Théâtre de la Ville; Garcia's Brazilian company; the staged Variétés; Robert Wilson's "Letter for Queen Victoria"; at

Samuel Beckett
... "Pus Moi."Arthur Miller
... "Other Business."

the Récamier, Frank Wedekind's "L'Œuvre du Printemps"; at the Comédie-Montparnasse, "Pol," the first play by Alain-Dieter Wall; and at the Bouffes du Nord, "Timon of Athens." The Shakespearean work has been adapted by Jean-Claude Carrière and will be directed by Peter Brook. Mr. Brook has been engaged to present eight productions at this theater during the next five years. The Bouffes du Nord is one of the oldest theaters in Paris, having opened in 1876. It has been in turn a classic playhouse, a café-concert hall and a music hall. Since 1950 it has been shuttered.

In the commercial theater, too, there will be some changes. While Jean Anouilh's new play, "M. Barnett," will have its premiere at a café-theater, Le Fanel, Victor Lanoux, a graduate of the café-theater, will have his new play, "Le Pêlé Bleu ou Miférou des Autobus," at the Théâtre des Mathurins.

Françoise Dorin's latest comedy,

13th-Century Bath

AMMAN, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—A bath dating from the 13th century has been unearthed some 20 kilometers south of here. A spokesman for the Jordanian Directorate of Archaeology said that the bath was found during excavations conducted by a U.S. expedition at Hesban.

"Le Tube" will reopen the Théâtre Antoine. François Perler is directing and the cast includes Denise Grey, Régine Lovi and Pascal Mazzoni. Robert Hirsch, long of the Comédie-Française, is making his boulevard debut in Yves Jamiaque's "M. Amielor" at the Bouffes-Parisiens. At the Fontaine, Claude Brasseur will star in "Les Jeux de la Nuit," by Frank Gilly, which Marcel Mithois had adapted, and René Chabada's "Et la Fin Bata le Bang," concerned with atomic catastrophe, will ring up the curtain at the Atelier.

Brazilian Author

At the Montparnasse-Gaston Basky, Annie Girardot is to appear in a play by a Brazilian author, Roberto Athayde, entitled "Madame Marguerite." Remo Forlani's "La Nuit des Dauphins" opens shortly at the Alliance Française. Albert Ruscio's "Bonne Fête Américain" is due at the Théâtre Moderne; and Jacques Fabry has written a burlesque version of the early 19th-century blood-and-thunder melodrama—to be known as "Macaire Pas Mort"—which is to go into the Théâtre de l'Œuvre.

In October Régine is to be the star of the first musical comedy by the lyricist Jacques Lanzmann, "Comme le Vieux en 34," at the Variétés, and Fielding's novel "Tom Jones" has been adapted as a song-and-dance show by Jacques Beltrouche and Jean Marsan for the Théâtre de Paris with Georges Guétary and Ariette Didier. André Jobin will be its Tom.

Other Seasons

Several theaters have reopened with hits from the previous season, some with hits from previous seasons. "La Cage aux Folles" is back at the Palais-Royal, where it is likely to remain for another year. "L'Arc de Triomphe" with Sophie Desmarets, is again at the Saint-Georges. "Le Tournant," with Jean Fiat, has returned to the Madeleine. "L'Arnaqueur" to the Michodière. "Le Fâché" to the Nouveautés. "Le Jor" to the Poche-Montparnasse. Françoise Sagan's "Le Cheval Évanouï" to the Gymnase and "Duo sur Canapé" to the Michel, while the Ionesco double-bill—"La Cantatrice Chauve" and "Le Léopon"—is in its 21st year at the Ruchette and "Boeing-Boeing" in its 14th year at the Comédie-Caumartin.

The revival of Edmond Rostand's "Le Sexe Faible" has run through the summer at the Alhambra. It is to continue its engagement there into the autumn and will be replaced by a revival of Giraudeau's "La Folle de Chailot" with Edwige Fenech in the Marguerite Moreno role under Jean-Laurent Cochet's direction.

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Britain's Economy Said to Be Worsening

Institute Expects Stagnation, Higher Inflation, Jobless Rates

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—The outlook for Britain's troubled economy is deteriorating rather than improving, according to the latest quarterly review of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR).

Under present economic policies, NIESR said, it anticipates "stagnant output, rising unemployment and somewhat greater inflation than we forecast in May, with a slower improvement in the balance of payments."

The institute said the worsened outlook for domestic inflation, currently running at over 17 per cent, is Britain's most important economic problem. NIESR is an independent nonprofit organization whose economic surveys are highly respected.

Drop in Activity

Although disruption of output in the first quarter because of the coal miners' dispute and the three-day week was relatively light, the institute said the British economy has still not achieved the level of activity prevailing last year.

"Gross domestic product probably fell by 3 per cent in the first

Ford Rejects Export Cuts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—President Ford and Agriculture Secretary Earl Butts see "no need" for export controls on grain despite a summer drought which has reduced supplies and is pushing prices up, Mr. Butts said today.

After meeting with Mr. Ford at the White House, the agriculture secretary said the President endorsed other key Butts policies for domestic and world food issues including an insistence that future U.S. food reserves be held in private hands, not in a government-managed stockpile.

"He (Mr. Ford) reaffirmed his previous position that he sees no need for export controls any more than for price and wage controls," Mr. Butts said.

During the half-hour meeting, he also went over possible steps to be taken this fall to stimulate U.S. agricultural production.

French Prices Gain 1.3% As Jobless Rate Increases

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—The cost of living rose a sharp 1.3 per cent in France last month, the increase so far this year at 9.7 per cent and for the 12 months at 14.4 per cent.

At the same time, the government reported that unemployment is on the rise. The number of job seekers in July was up 2.2 per cent from June and 15.2 per cent from July a year while the number of job offers fell per cent for the month and per cent for the year.

But the only good news is today was a modest decline of 0.4 per cent in the wholesale price index for industrial products. But even this was partly soured by the fact that the decline in the last month was 1 per cent.

He July increase in the retail index was no surprise since government had authorized increases in rents and fuel costs the month. But food costs were up another 0.7 per cent compared to a rise of 0.9 per cent in June, manufacturers were up 1.6 per cent and to 1 per cent in June and increased 1.4 per cent from 1.1 per cent a month earlier.

Slower Increase

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said that the July price increase was "still too strong," he emphasized that the rise of the latest three months led 3.7 per cent, compared to 4.2 per cent of the three preceding months.

The government's goal is to retail prices rising no more than 1 per cent a month by the end of this year and 0.5 per cent within a year.

However, for many bankers and analysts here the goal is unrealistic.

The government's program is aimed at curbing the purchasing power of both business individuals through surtaxes on profits and incomes and increases in the percentage of the bill that had to be paid before final mid-autumn tax date. At the same time, the banks have sharply restricted in making loans while the government promised to maintain a balanced budget.

Promises Fulfilled

At a good part of this has been offset by promises made in the April-May presidential election campaign and fulfilled by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in his nationwide television address Tuesday night to appeal to labor for restraint in their wage negotiations later this year.

However, Communist Party leader Georges Marchais hinted yesterday that there could be widespread strikes unless workers received pay increases to keep pace with the rise in living costs.

half of the year while unemployment has been on a definite upward trend since May," NIESR said.

It said the "contractionary effect" of higher oil prices, cuts in public spending and the expected loss in the competitiveness of exports "leads us to forecast very little further growth from now on."

The institute's pessimistic view accords with other recent gloomy assessments.

A hindrance forecast by the Sunday Times on Aug. 26 said Britain is entering a three-year period of "extremely slow growth" with

Biggest Find of North Sea Oil Is Confirmed by Norwegians

OSLO, Aug. 29 (AP).—Discovery of the biggest oil and gas field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea so far was officially confirmed today.

The Ministry of Industry announced that the field, to be called Statfjord, contains reserves of at least two billion barrels of oil and 80 billion cubic meters of natural gas.

The new find is 150 kilometers west of the mouth of Norway's Sognefjord and is just across the dividing line from the British Brent field.

The discovery was made by the Statoil/Mobil group, in which the Norwegian state oil company Statoil has a 50 per cent interest. Operator for the group is Mobil Exploration Norway, which holds a 15 per cent share.

Might Cross the Line

The ministry said that the oil-bearing structure might cross across the dividing line into the British sector in an area where the Conoco/Gulf/National Coal Board group holds the concession rights. Further drilling is required to confirm this, it added.

The first sign of oil in this area, concession blocks 35/9 and 32/12, was reported after completion of the first well about six months ago. But official confirmation that the field was commercial was given only after the third well had been drilled on the structure.

Drilling tests each of the three wells have yielded more than 10,000 barrels a day, with one exceeding 12,000 barrels, the ministry said.

Twice Norway's Needs

No production estimates have as yet been given, but unconfirmed reports put the potential at "at least 400,000 barrels a day." This would mean about 20 million tons a year, more than twice Norway's current annual consumption of about nine million tons.

The oil-bearing structures were found about 2,400 meters under the sea bed in an area where average water depths are 160 meters.

Earlier the Ekofisk field was the largest in Norwegian waters, with estimated reserves in excess of one billion barrels and a planned daily production of 370,000 barrels, according to official figures.

Other participants in the Statoil/Mobil Group are Conoco Norway, Esso Exploration Norway, Norske Shell, all with a 10 per cent interest, and the Norwegian-American Segas/Amoco group with a 5 per cent holding.

Oil Producers Discuss Production Cuts

VIENNA, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Economic experts from major oil-exporting nations met here today for discussions likely to be dominated by proposals for production cutbacks.

The experts from the 12-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will hold several days of detailed talks to pave the way for a decision-making meeting of oil ministers next month.

Pressure has been building among OPEC nations for reduced production to counter the threat of a worldwide glut of oil that would cause prices to drop.

Kuwait, Qatar and Venezuela have already trimmed production and have indicated they will leave even more oil in the ground if necessary to maintain prices.

But there is uncertainty about the attitude of Saudi Arabia, which accounts for 30 per cent of OPEC's exports and has waged a lonely fight within the organization for lower prices.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani has been urging a price reduction to soften the blow to consuming nations caused by the fourfold jump in prices in 1973.

But OPEC sources say Saudi Arabia may be changing its position in a way that would lessen the differences with its OPEC partners in time for the ministerial meetings in two weeks time.

An auction of Saudi Arabian oil that was widely expected to depress prices was postponed earlier this month, and there have been reports of a drop in production to around 7.7 million barrels a day from 8.5 million in July.

As for the overall job situation, the Labor Ministry says the July deterioration is due to the annual arrival of June graduates on the market and it attributed the decline in job offers to the government's decision in June to suspend the entry of foreign workers.

Nevertheless, rising unemployment and continuing price increases may provide fresh ammunition for the big trade unions to demand an easing of credit and further wage hikes. Hourly wages rose 8.1 per cent in the second quarter, the biggest jump since the spring of 1969, prompting President Giscard d'Estaing in his nationwide television address Tuesday night to appeal to labor for restraint in their wage negotiations later this year.

However, Communist Party leader Georges Marchais hinted yesterday that there could be widespread strikes unless workers received pay increases to keep pace with the rise in living costs.

look for the country's balance of payments has worsened. Growth of exports and services, which had been "very buoyant recently," is expected "to slow down sharply from now on."

However, NIESR forecasts that imports of goods will rise 1.5 per cent in volume this year and 3.5 per cent in volume next year, "the acceleration being partly accounted for by the expected loss of British price competitiveness."

The institute sees a deficit in the current account, which comprises trade and "invisibles" such as tourism, of nearly \$4 billion this year and \$2.75 billion in 1975. In the first seven months of this year the current accounts deficit widened to a record of over \$2.4 billion.

NIESR also said it expected:

- Seasonally-adjusted unemployment to rise to about 675,000 by the end of this year and over 900,000 by the end of 1975. The jobs total is currently about 800,000.
- A 20 per cent rise in average earnings this year and 18 per cent next year. Average earnings rose 15.8 per cent in the 12 months ended in June.
- A rise in consumer prices of 16.76 per cent this year and 17.5 per cent in 1975. Retail prices rose 17.1 per cent the latest 12-month period. In the half year to mid-July prices rose at an annual rate of over 19 per cent.
- Real disposable income—because of the massive rise in import prices and fiscal drag—will fall 2.5 per cent this year and another 1.75 per cent in 1975.
- The outlook for private investment "is poor," with a 13.5 per cent rise in manufacturing investment this year to be followed by a decline next year. Private housing investment is expected to drop sharply this year and fall at a slower rate next year.

The institute said it knew of "no economic panacea" that would transform the pessimistic outlook for Britain.

It said export-led expansion would be the most desirable means of increasing employment. However, NIESR said the normal means of raising exports by lowering the exchange rate would probably lead to any competitive pricing advantage being "very quickly eroded by an acceleration of the rise in domestic costs and prices."

The institute said its forecast of Britain's current accounts deficit shows the "nation living beyond its means this year to the extent of about 6 per cent of gross domestic product."

Oil industry sources in Beirut said yesterday that King Faisal of Saudi Arabia had hinted to the United States he would reduce his efforts to lower oil prices if Washington did not put more pressure on Israel to achieve a Middle East peace settlement.

OPEC sources said the contingency plan for production cutbacks would lose its urgency should Saudi Arabia fall into line with other members.

The confidential expert-level meeting of OPEC's economic commission which began here this afternoon also has to examine the rate of inflation among consumer nations and the changing value of the dollar over the past three months.

Citing inflation, they are likely to recommend an increase in the posted price of oil, which has been frozen for the past nine months.

But OPEC sources have said the ministers, who met here on Sept. 12, would probably pigeon-hole the recommendations and maintain the freeze for the final quarter of 1974.

The ministers may compromise on a small increase in royalty rates paid by oil companies to producer governments, following the pattern of their last meeting in Quito in June.

The token increase decided then lifted royalty rates from 12 1/2 per cent to 14 1/2 per cent. OPEC sources said the September meeting might bring a further rise to 16 2/3 per cent.

In Caracas, meanwhile, official sources said the price of Venezuelan oil will go up again in September.

They said the oil export reference price, which was increased to \$14.43 from \$14.06 a barrel last month, would go up again next month, but would not give a figure.

Minas Minister Valentin Hernandez said yesterday that current international conditions are not conducive to a lowering of petroleum prices.

The only change possible as far as oil prices are concerned is up, he added.

U.S. Building Contracts Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—U.S. construction contracts rose 3 per cent in July to \$9.3 billion from \$9.04 billion a year earlier, according to the F. W. Dodge unit of McGraw-Hill Inc.

However, George Christie, vice president and chief economist for Dodge, observed that "inflation has boosted the cost of construction work by nearly 10 per cent" in the intervening year.

The Dodge report said non-residential building surged from the previous July, while non-building construction had a smaller gain and residential construction declined sharply.

The Dodge index, which measures relative growth of construction on a month-to-month basis, rose to 177 from 186 in June. The index uses 100 for the seasonally-adjusted level of such contracts in 1967.

The report said nonresidential building in July increased 38 per cent to \$3.7 billion from \$2.9 billion a year earlier.

Non-building construction, which includes highways, bridges, water supply and sewerage, rose 17 per cent to \$5.6 billion from \$4.8 billion a year earlier.

Residential construction, which includes single-family houses, apartment buildings and mobile homes, fell 11 per cent to \$1.0 billion from \$1.1 billion a year earlier.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Philips' Unit Plans Bid for Magnavox

North American Philips Corp. (NAP) plans to make a tender offer for all the outstanding common shares of Magnavox Co. at \$8 a share. Magnavox president R.H. Platt says he is "dismayed" that NAP would proceed in such a unilateral way in such a complicated transaction.

The company's initial reaction is that the book value per share is substantially greater than the proposed offer "and therefore it appears inequitable." Magnavox had 17.8 million shares outstanding at the end of 1973. On that basis the offer would have a value of about \$142.4 million. NAP, a diversified electronics and pharmaceutical concern, is 61 per cent owned by U.S. Philips Trust, which is owned by NV Philips, the Dutch electronics concern. Magnavox is a manufacturer of consumer, defense and industrial products. If Magnavox is acquired by Philips, it would mark the second time this year that a major producer of television units was acquired by a concern with foreign ties. Last May, Japan's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. acquired the operating assets of Motorola Inc.'s home television receiver business in the United States and Canada.

Kaiser Drops Indonesian Project

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical has dropped out of a \$600-million project to build an aluminum smelter and power facilities in Indonesia along with Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa) and five Japanese aluminum concerns. There is no "single reason," it's a very complex situation and we can't sum it up," said a Kaiser spokesman commenting on the move. An Alcoa spokesman said "at this point we can't say yes or no" on whether Alcoa will participate. Reports from Japan have indicated that both Alcoa and Kaiser were dropping out of the project.

Hasty, Nationalistic Action Seen Avoided

U.S. Bill Cools Foes of Alien Investment

By Pranay Gupta

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The legislation that was passed overwhelmingly by the House of Representatives last week, authorizing the government to study all foreign investments in the United States, was supported by various people for various reasons. But its congressional and administration backers had an important consideration in common: The increasing trend in foreign investment in this country coupled with the fact that the information available on it is simply and badly outdated.

The timing of the bill links it to the burgeoning question of petrodollars—the fact that the oil-producing countries are now accumulating astronomical wealth and that much of it could be recycled into investing in American industry.

The influx of foreign money into this country, particularly since 1960, when investment from abroad totaled just under \$7 billion, to last year, when, according to the Commerce Department, overall direct foreign investment was nearly \$15 billion and the investment in portfolios was almost \$90 billion, has bothered many members of Congress.

Bills were introduced in the House of Representatives calling for severe restrictions on foreign investment in American industry. High administration officials said in interviews last week that they were concerned that, with that sort of mood in Congress, some "nationalistic, xenophobic" legislation, restricting the inflow of foreign investment, would be hastily passed.

Thus, when the bill sponsored by Rep. John Culver, D-Iowa, calling for a federal study of all foreign investments here was passed, 324 to 29, a number of high officials in the White House and the executive branch breathed a sigh of relief.

A well-placed official summarized the administration reaction: "An important result of the congressional action will be to lessen the pressures for a more restrictive foreign-investment policy."

While foreign investment in this country has unquestionably stimulated competition and has generally been considered desirable, it has also drawn considerable criticism and resentment.

The feeling among administration officials is that to charge that foreigners are on their way to taking over the American economy is somewhat irresponsible. They point to the fact that foreign investment constitutes only about 2 per cent of the domestic investment of \$300 billion in the economy.

And administration officials also point to the fact that the book value of American investments abroad is about \$100 billion and that any moves toward a more restrictive policy here might generate recriminations abroad.

Hitachi to Begin Worker Layoffs

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi, a major electronics company, said today it will begin temporary layoffs next month because of Japan's recession.

Hitachi will be the first major electronics company to start layoffs during the current recession.

A spokesman said details will be determined later through negotiations with labor unions at the respective plants.

Stock Slide Continues on N.Y. Market

Dow Index Declines 10 As Volume Falls Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Prices fell steadily again today on the New York Stock Exchange as the severe slide of the last three weeks continued.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 9.77 to 664.44, extending its decline since Aug. 7 to more than 150 points. Investors held a wide seven-to-two edge on gains in relatively slow trading.

Brokers said investors continued to be frustrated over unchecked inflation and fears of rocky times ahead for the economy.

They said bargain-hunting interest remained low, even at the market's most depressed levels in years, because few investors saw much chance of any upswing at least until after the coming three-day Labor Day weekend.

Volume totaled 13.89 million shares compared with 18.67 million shares yesterday.

First Charter Financial was one of the most active NYSE issues, closing at 5 1/4, off 3/8. A block of 341,200 shares of the issue traded at 5.

Combustion engineering fell 3-5/8. The company said it did not know what might account for an order imbalance that delayed the start of trading in the issue. However, it said the delay might be related to the lawsuit filed by Consumers Power against five suppliers including Combustion Engineering.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 87 to 69.03.

The most active issue was Marquette Mining class B, closing at 2 3/8, up 1/8 on volume of 100,000 shares.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index fell 0.30 to 61.62.

In bonds, Treasury bills moved ahead strongly to close with sharp losses in yield across the board.

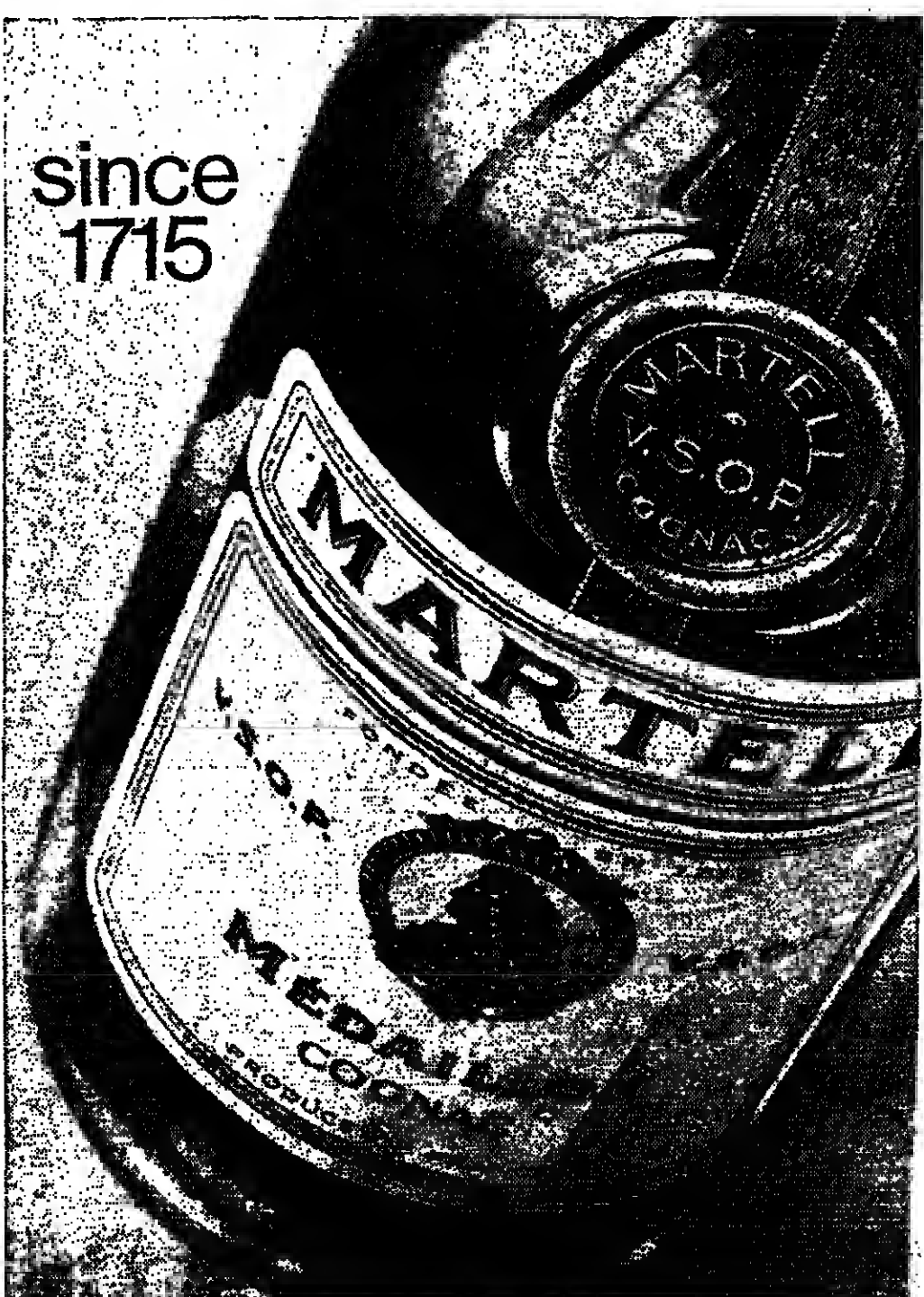
The three-month bill tumbled an almost unprecedented 80 basis points in yield, the six-month bill dropped about 50 basis points and the new 18-month bill fell around 25 points in yield from yesterday's auction average.

Dealers said that strong showing of bills reflected the reflow of funds into the system from maturing reverse repurchase agreements which the Federal Reserve conducted on Tuesday and yesterday to drain surplus liquidity from the market.

Corporates, reversing early small gains, ended unchanged to 1/8 point higher in very quiet trading.

In Chicago, soybeans closed two to 11 cents a bushel lower, and corn followed beans down for final losses of seven to 12 1/2 cents a bushel with wheat closing unchanged to 3 cents down.

In New York, silver futures weakened, closing 14 to 15 cents lower. Copper closed down about one half cent.



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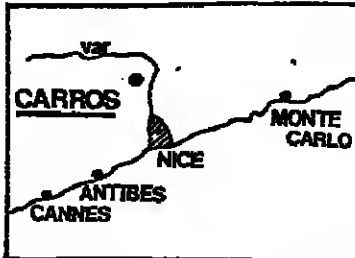
can be leased or purchased and include the following features:

- Superb communications via national motorways;
- 10 minutes from Nice International Airport;
- Financial and fiscal aids;
- Rents from Fr. 72 per square meter;
- High specifications;
- Minimum covers height 20 feet;
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Or: Y. Lemaire, C.I.D.I.C. S.A., Carros Industrielle 06510. (93) 02.15.92. Telex: 47332.



C.I.D.I.C.

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—By Will Weng

- 1 Burn
- 5 Military cap
- 10 Women's _____
- 13 Architecture, to
von Schelling
- 15 Made of: Suffix
- 16 Troublemaker,
to Marxian
purists
- 37 Naval rank:
Abbr.
- 18 Certain night or
bid
- 19 Paint the town
red
- 31 Debussy subject
- 22 Pestors
- 24 Singer or bearer
- 25 Familiar Latio

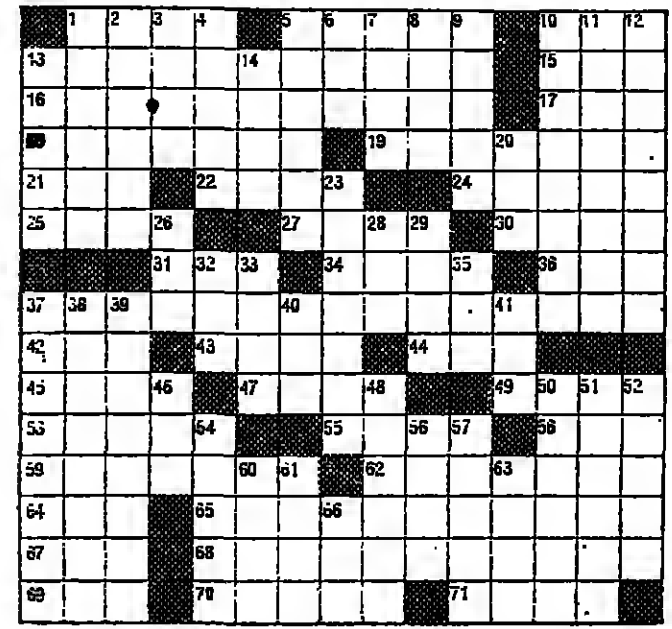
47 Do a garden
chore
49 Investor Jar
53 Pile up
55 Secluded va
58 — Harbor
59 Commemor
designs
62 Main attrac
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nickname
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move
67 Social event
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dances
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71 O'Casey
DOWN

11 Circuit device
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13 Ethan
14 Actress Foch
20 ——— au-feu
23 Iris Murdoch's
 "A ——— Head"
26 Self
28 Wreath
29 Type measure
32 Sternward
33 Put away
35 Trip part
37 Perseverance
38 Refrigerator, at
 times
39 Cure-alls
40 Cry's partner
41 Clara of films
46 Mountain ———
48 Pa

verb
27 Squeal
30 Small monkey
31 Roadside sign
34 Conceal
36 Swindle
37 Hint of bigger things
42 Marshall Plan initials
43 Travel-folder offering
44 Long —
45 Infant, in Cadiz

- 1 Gourmet desserts
- 2 Vacillates
- 3 Dye class: V
- 4 Pine-tree pr
- 5 Like city air
- 6 Vandal
- 7 Words on a tag
- 8 Coffin, in Scotland
- 9 Musical piec
- 10 Candy flavo

48 Protect
 50 Grandmother,
 in Granada
 51 Burroughs
 creation
 52 Natural golf
 hazards
 54 Family branches
 56 Decamped
 57 Household gods
 60 Sand or mouse
 61 Father
 63 Prefix for gram
 and phone
 66 Cootainer



ALVARA.....	20	64	Clear	MADRID.....	26	82	Sunny
AMSTERDAM.....	21	70	Sunny	MILAN.....	26	77	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	26	79	Clear	MONTREAL.....	19	66	Cloudy
ANTWERP.....	20	64	Clear	MOSCOW.....	26	77	Cloudy
BEIRUT.....	29	84	Clear	MUNICH.....	20	70	Clear
BILBAO.....	27	81	Sunny	NEW YORK.....	27	81	Sleazy
BELIN.....	21	70	Sunny	NORFOLK.....	25	75	Clear
BOMBAY.....	24	64	Cloudy	OSLO.....	25	57	Clear
BONAPES.....	29	79	Clear	PARIS.....	17	63	Sunny
BUEA.....	--	--	Unpleasant	PRAGUE.....	21	68	Clear
CASABLA.....	27	72	Clear	ROME.....	26	77	Cloudy
CHONGKING.....	19	68	Cloudy	SOFO.....	23	77	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL.....	40	64	Clear	STOCKHOLM.....	20	63	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	18	60	Clear	TEHRAN.....	32	80	Clear
DURBAN.....	21	67	Clear	TOKYO.....	26	77	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	22	77	Clear	TORIN.....	28	64	Clear
FRANKFURT.....	20	66	Clear	VENICE.....	23	77	Clear
GENOVA.....	22	68	Clear	VIENNA.....	26	77	Cloudy
HANKOW.....	27	67	Clear	WASKAT.....	19	66	Clear
HANKOW.....	24	79	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	20	68	Cloudy
LA PALMA.....	22	77	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	19	66	Clear
LIVERP.....	26	68	Sunny				
LONDON.....	20	64	Sunny				
LOS ANGELES.....	18	64	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

PEANUTS

SOMETIMES I THINK YOU MUST BE VERY NAIVE.

NO ONE IS EVER GOING TO PAY YOU FOR THOSE DUMB STORIES YOU WRITE!

WAAH!!

AND CRYING WON'T HELP... PUBLISHERS VERY SELDOM PAW AUTHORS JUST TO KEEP THEM FROM CRYING...

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THOSE GUYS?

© 1966 CHARLES M. SCHULZ

HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE FOR A PASTORAL SCENE WITH SOME HOVERING CHERUBS AND A COUPLE OF SATYRS CHASING A BUNCH OF NYMPHS ALL OVER MY BODY?

ABOUT 2 WEEKS.

TWO WEEKS!
--HOW DO YOU FIGURE THAT?

IT'LL TAKE AT LEAST A WEEK TO BUILD THE SCAFFOLD.

IT'LL TAKE AT LEAST A WEEK TO BUILD THE SCAFFOLD.

IT'LL TAKE AT LEAST A WEEK TO BUILD THE SCAFFOLD.

IT'LL TAKE AT LEAST A WEEK TO BUILD THE SCAFFOLD.

FOR'S TATTOO PARLOR

FOR'S TATTOO PARLOR

FOR'S TATTOO PARLOR

FOR'S TATTOO PARLOR

Bill

THIRD TIME THIS MONTH

VANDALISM WILL NOT BE TOLERATED IN THIS CAMP!

VANDALISM IS TOO HARSH A WORD, GENERAL

WHAT ELSE WOULD YOU CALL IT?

A GROUND-RULE DOUBLE

MORT WALKER

HOW'S IT GOING WITH THE LAND I GAVE YOU, DUKE?

FINE... WE WORK IT EVERY DAY, SIRE.

WE?

OH, YES... WE'VE BEEN MEANING TO THANK YOU FOR THE 40 MILLION EARTHQUAKES.

GARRY SHANDLING

NOT A THOUGHT IN YOUR 'EAD FOR ME, 'AVE YER?!

STUCK 'ERE ON MY OWN, WEEK IN, WEEK OUT, YEAR AFTER YEAR!!

POOR LITTLE DEVIL...

I'M A TERRIBLE HYPOCRITE - I ONLY MARRIED 'IM BECAUSE I PREFER MY OWN COMPANY

QUICKLY, KIRBY BREAKS CUT DISTRESS ROCKETS...

WHICH SOON ARCH OVER THE 'MARY DOE.'

ROCKETS! OFF THE STARBOARD BOW!

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NORST

CAPIV

EDABLE

NATTEA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the **SURPRISE ANSWER** here

The cartoon shows a man and a woman sitting at a table. The man is pointing at a board that says "SURPRISE ANSWER" and "THEY'RE COMPLAINING AGAIN". The woman is looking at a board that says "SO SOUNDS LIKE A COMPLAINING PERSON".

Yesterday's
 Jumble: WEARY MOUSE LARIAT FACIAL
 Answer: What you're apt to take odds with
 your eye - FOGGY EYELID

THE SECRET GLASS

By Beryl Bainbridge. George Braziller. 153 pp. \$5.95

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN 1944, life in Lanesborough, England, is so drab that only love can conceivably light it up. The war has so changed the familiar rituals of the inhabitants that the old can only look back and the young flounder in search of novelty. The only chance for a new novelty, for most, is the American soldier, who is as disoriented in a different way, as they are.

In "The Secret Glass," he is seen as a terrifyingly ambivalent figure, who gives with one hand and takes with the other: he trades food, cigarettes, chocolate, radios and even refrigerators for the only riches the Lancashire girls have to offer: their bodies and souls.

It is not altogether his fault: this is the only part of these girls that he can reach. And he is alone in his uniform as they are in their disuniform. While he fears the possibility of death by violence, they face the certainty of theirs by attrition, by a shriveling of the self.

In these unpropitious conditions, the 17-year-old Rita falls in love with the American soldier Ira. It is not a lucky choice on either side. Rita's stillborn ro-

Beryl Bainbridge evokes Margie in a single, cruel and tender stroke, simply by describing her dress: "She looked like a woman gutted by life—she was wearing a dress that slightly discolored the flesh, several sizes too large; tier, with panels of silver let into the bodice. There was a secret mark at the shoulder and a dismantic clasp at the hip." Margie is better than a tormented singer and a rapacious dress is the emblem of both her bravery and her pathos. She knows, though, that she is closer to the truth than her sister, Rita. "The truth," she says, "isn't needed anymore. Always a market researcher, Margie is always trying to discover who the consumer wants, so she can equip herself for him.

manicism, almost mute, can find no common ground for his bored lust. The two of them are contradictions in terms. When they go on a date, she takes him to the country and tries to communicate in the strangled memories of some childhood idyll. A city girl, she can only see love as a pastoral eclogue. To a farm boy like Ira, who looks at a landscape as a kind of factory, their excursion is senseless. Her sentimentality is like a huzzing of insects around his head. She is a wild flower yearning to be plucked, but he would do better to go to a florist's, one of the many brothels in the town.

Rita's mother died when she was five and her father, "a squeamish butcher," has given her to his two middle-aged sisters to raise. Nellie, the elder, is a dressmaker whose sewing machine is a symbol of her determination to keep the fabric of her family's life stitched together. Her dead mother's furniture, which she is removing piece by piece from the parlor to a storage room, stands for her belief in a future. Someday, this will sit snugly among these relict, fading leaves on the rosewood table, set off by the bamboo stand with the aspidistra plant.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	A	R	A	C	A	N	I	T	I	M	A
A	L	A	S	A	C	A	N	E	R	S	A
M	A	S	O	N	A	N	E	R	A	N	S
L	I	P	P	A	N	T	A	L	A	L	E
P	A	R	T	D	O	R	E				
R	O	B	O	L	D	E	L	A	S	S	N
A	I	R	E		G	O	E	L			
T	R	A	N	N	A	N	D	E	L	O	U
A	D		A	D	E	S					
A	D		B	U	N	S		M	A	T	T
A	D		L	I	M	E		P	A	S	S
S	A	D	A	D							
S	A	D	A	D							

-By Alan Truesco

On the diagrammed deal from the Greater New York Bridge Association's recent Swiss team championship, West opened two spades, giving South some problems. The best he could do was to make a take-out double and then persevere to three no-trump when North bid diamonds. The 5-3 heart-bid was not uncovered, but this was a great hardship, since four hearts would surely have failed.

West felt convinced that South held the A-Q of spades, and that a spade lead would give away a trick. He determined that he would give nothing away if he could avoid it, but as often happens this made matters worse in the long run.

event. South won with queen, cashed the heart ace and then diamonds. Then he led the heart ten to drive out the king and East had his one chance lead in this position:

	NORTH	
	♠ 8	
	♥ K 10 7 4	
	♣ 8	
WEST		EAST
♠ K J 10 7		♠ 6 5
♥ —		♥ 8
♦ Q 7		♦ Q 9 8 5
♣ 10 4		♣ 8
	♠ Q 2	
	♥ 5	
	♦ —	
	♣ A 7	

The opening lead of the club
 West was allowed to win, and
 West shifted to the heart jack.
 This gave South some comfort,
 but in fast made no difference
 since South was destined to make
 four tricks in the suit in any
 case.

NORTH
 ♠88
 ♥542
 ♦K10743
 ♣885

WEST (D) **EAST**
 ♠KJ10743 ♠65
 ♥J3 ♥K873
 ♦J6 ♦Q9852
 ♣KQ104 ♣62

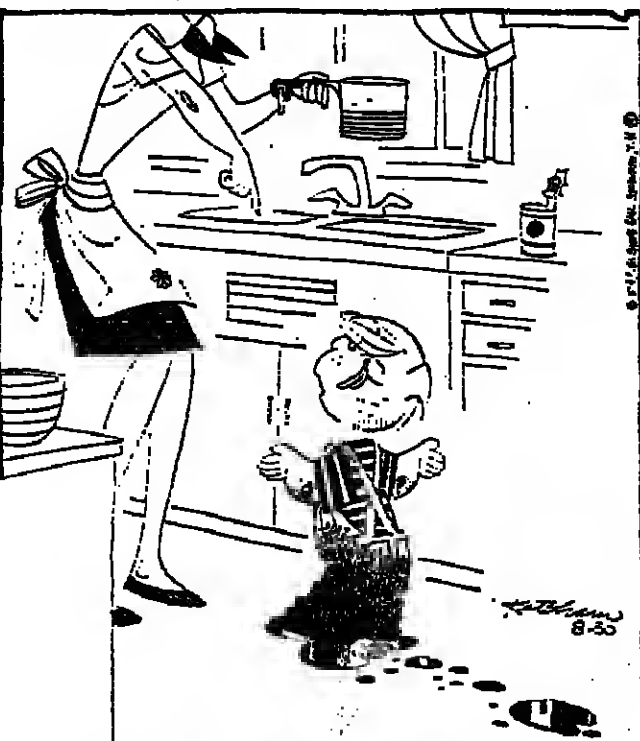
SOUTH
 ♠AQ2
 ♥AQJ985
 ♦A
 ♣AJ73

Both sides were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 West North East South
 2♣ Pass Pass Dbl
 Pass 3♣ Pass 3NT
 Pass Pass Pass
 West led the club king.

East knew that his partner
 would welcome a lead in club,
 black suit, and he tried a ♣5.
 South ducked and West was a
 little bit surprised, but not
 difficultly when he won with
 ♠10. If he had raised to the 3-
 level, for example, South would
 eventually have led the spade
 from his hand at the 11th trick.

Playing a spade at this po-
 sition from the king would have
 been no improvement, and West
 actually led the diamond 10.
 South won with a king in dummy
 and discarded his spade 10.
 Now South had a choice of 3-
 plays. He led to the club 4-
 and cashed his heart win by
 forcing West to "go down"
 the club queen and the guard
 spade king. Now the club 10
 forced West to make the spar-
 led at the 12th trick that he
 had refused to make at the 11th
 and made his game.

West was left to discover
 the post-mortem that if he in-
 led the jack or ten of spades or
 mally, he would have defeated
 the game.



"I ALREADY TOOK 'EM OFF AT MR. WILSON'S.
THESE ARE MY FEET!"